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12th Day: U. S. Planes Hit Brunswick; Dual Allied Coups Pave Road to China; G. I. Bulldozers Pace Hollandia Drive

Pick-shovel doughboys clear paths to brink of vital airdromes in race against time.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who went ashore with first assault troops in Dutch New Guinea and who previously had accompanied eight other amphibious landing operations in the Pacific

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, April 26 — It's the "pick-and-shovel doughboys" the United States Army Engineers, who deserve a lion's share of the credit for the remarkable advance which it is announced here tonight, has carried American Sixth Army elements to the brink of Hollandia's airdromes.

The tactical problem which the invasion posed was one in which the entire success of the operation depended upon the speed with which the engineers could push a road through "tiger" country, some of the worst jungle terrain I have ever seen in the Pacific war theater.

For this reason, a large proportion of thousands of troops landed at Hollandia's beachheads were these combat engineers, who carry as much armament as, if not more armament than, normal infantry units.

LST's Unload Equipment

At Tanahmerah Bay, where Americans have made their greatest advance towards the airfields, I stood after the landing with assault troops, watching with amazement the mechanized equipment which poured out of the cavernous holds of cargo-landing ships.

There were bulldozers capable of shearing off tree trunks three feet thick.

There were steam shovels, pile drivers, road scrapers, steamrollers, road graders—all of the equipment necessary for building a modern "Merritt Highway" in the jungle.

Race for Ridges

The normal road-building capacity in the jungle is three quarters of a mile a day in typical jungle terrain. This jungle was far more rugged than the typical one. Yet the engineers pushed ahead more than two miles on the first day.

Sharp ridges separated the Tanahmerah Bay landing force from

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Victory in New Guinea and India cracks Japan's outer defense in two new places.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The speed with which Japan's outer defenses have cracked at two places this week permits further favorable readjustments in the prospect of war in the Far East.

At Hollandia and Aitape on New Guinea Japanese defenses were so negligible that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's planes soon will be able to use four air strips previously employed by the enemy. One field, near Aitape, was captured in the first few hours of the invasion; the other three are expected to fall in the immediate future.

In India, steady improvement in the Allied position has reached the point where it can be stated that the Japanese invasion of India has been successfully converted into a very serious Japanese defeat.

These simultaneous developments project Allied prospects farther over the horizon than was before possible.

On Way to China

No one in responsible position expects that we will reach the China Coast from the Pacific in 1944, but that this objective will be reached and that it is the subject of immediate and careful planning can be taken for granted.

The lack of Japanese naval opposition to the latest New Guinea landings, as well as the weakness of ground resistance, advertises strikingly the openness to attack of all Japanese positions south and east of the Philippines.

The collapse of the Japanese invasion of India removes the danger of the air ferry over "the hump" which is important to the success of the China Coast project.

The New Guinea operation promises the early development of a land mass big enough to serve as a base from which such possible operations as the reinvasion of the Philippines or even the China Coast can be mounted conveniently.

With the two accomplishments: one, the removal of a danger, and the other, the prospective development of an offensive facility, large and ambitious plans can be projected.

India Invasion Fails

Of the two, the removal of the danger is the more unexpected, and the more dramatic, although perhaps somewhat less important. The Japanese went into India five weeks ago partly for the prestige of India, partly to stir native unrest in India for political reasons, but primarily to cut the supply lines which feed Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Ledo Road

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Chungking feels no alarm at Japanese drive in Honan Province: Page 8.

Associated Press from 5th Air Force

Hollandia Village Bombed

American bombs explode in the residential area of Hollandia Village, Dutch New Guinea, and among small ships anchored in Challenger Cove Harbor, during an air attack by the United States 5th Air Force on the Japanese position. The Hollandia air strip is 15 miles inland from the village.

Russian Army lunges ahead on wide front; MacArthur near Hollandia airdrome.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

United States planes have struck deep into Central and Northwest Germany for the twelfth consecutive day.

Axis reports say the Red Army is lunging forward in a new attack on a broad front from the Carpathians to the Black Sea.

General MacArthur's invaders of Dutch New Guinea have approached to within gun range of the big Hollandia airport without meeting anything but token resistance.

And Marshal Broz's Partisan troops have landed on strategic Mjlet Island in the Adriatic off the coast of Yugoslavia.

These are the highlights of the latest war developments.

An estimated 1,500 bombers and fighters took part in today's preinvasion assaults on Hitler's Europe, and the principal target was the Brunswick area, an aircraft production center. German reports say the raiders were met by strong enemy fighter formations, which probably means that another heavy toll has been taken of Luftwaffe equipment and personnel.

Some conception of the importance the Allied High Command attaches to these great raids can be gathered from the price that is being paid.

In 11 days through yesterday, the aerial offensive has cost the American and British Air Forces 2,300 highly trained airmen, and 373 planes valued at $50,000,000.

The plane loss represents only slightly more than 1 per cent of 33,000 aircraft of all kinds which have been hurled against Western Europe in this period. As both American and British Air Force officers point out, this is a reasonable price for results obtained: at least 700 Axis planes have been destroyed and incalculable damage has been done to the enemy's war plants, communications, and coastal fortifications.

Romanian dispatches say the focal point of the new Russian thrust is in Bessarabia near the towns of Dubossary and Tighina, which would indicate the Soviet forces were driving for the Galati Gap between the Carpathians and the Danube Estuary. Moscow has made no mention of new offensive action, and it remains to be seen whether the attacks announced by the Romanians represent a major drive. They may prove to be merely a limited operation to harass Nazi efforts to establish a defense line in the Galati Gap.

The landing on Mjlet Island by Yugoslav Partisans is an intriguing development because the island would prove especially valuable as an air base in the event of an invasion of the Balkans across the Adriatic.

News that General MacArthur's men are advancing almost at will makes one wonder whether any sizable enemy forces remain on Dutch New Guinea. There is a possibility that the Japanese decided weeks ago that Dutch New Guinea was untenable and pulled out all but skeleton garrisons.

Meanwhile, in China, Japanese troops apparently have captured Chenghsien, junction point on the north-south Peiping - Hankow Railway. However, the Japanese advance does not appear to be causing much alarm in Chungking.

Judge Donahue Retires; Ward Seizure Directed; Finns Give Up Petsamo?

The World's Day—April 26, 1944

Boston: Saltonstall Promotes Judge Spalding

Judge Charles H. Donahue, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, retired today for health reasons. To succeed him Governor Saltonstall promoted Judge John V. Spalding from the Superior Court bench to which he appointed him in February, 1942. Judge Donahue had served on the Supreme and Superior courts for 20 years. [Page 2.]

Rare mediaeval panel, discovered in a local auction room by a Brookline woman, purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. [Page 5.]

Union employees of the Berkshire Street Railway Company of Pittsfield have called off a threatened strike which was scheduled to start at midnight pending settlement by the War Labor Board of whether a contract between the employees and the management will be negotiated before a hearing officer or an arbitrator.

Washington: Stimson Told to Act in War Case

President Roosevelt directed Secretary of War Stimson to take "any action that may be necessary" to enable Commerce Secretary Jones to carry out the Presidential order for seizing and operating the plants of Montgomery Ward and Company at Chicago.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the Lend-Lease extension bill, already passed by the House. Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, in support of the bill, testified that Lend-Lease must continue "until the United Nations armies finally march down the streets of Berlin and Tokyo." He called for an "ever increasing volume of aid" for China to "become the great land base from which we can strike at the heart of Japan."

The House Appropriations Committee, in submitting a $87,672,580 supply bill for the Department of Interior for the year beginning July 1, said it was "disappointed" at the draft deferment of 2,221 of 6,696 male employees between 18 and 38 in the Department [First Page, Second Section.]

Mother's Day, May 14, and National Maritime Day, May 22, were set by President Roosevelt in separate proclamations. He called upon the nation to express publicly and privately "the esteem in which our country holds its mothers." Maritime Day, he said, honors the men who are risking their lives daily to carry troops and materials "to the far-flung battle fields."

New electric irons should be on retail sale by August, announced the War Production Board, in authorizing manufacture of 2,000,000, almost half the annual prewar quota. Prices will range from $3 to $6 for 61 per cent of them, from $6 to $9 for 2 per cent, and $9 for the rest.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, testifying before the House Military Affairs subcommittee on war contract termination, called upon industrialists to provide full employment after the war or face socialism.

In Europe: Russians Say Finns Quit Petsamo

Finland has relinquished control of its Arctic port of Petsamo to the Germans, it is charged in a Russian dispatch by Tass, while a Stockholm report, quoted by the Moscow Radio, adds that the Germans have declared Petsamo a restricted area and are permitting no one to enter or leave.

Confiscation of all property belonging to the House of Savoy has been ordered by the prefect of the Italian province of Viterbo, according to a German Overseas News Agency report.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons there was no call for review by the Government of the existing position with respect to Western Hemisphere bases leased to the United States. He said "there was not the slightest question" of the cession of British territories.

Disorders in the Greek Army and Navy have "now been almost completly cleared up," Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of Commons. He said that the British Government is "in full agreement" with the policy of King George II for forming a representative government to end political disunity.

King George VI inspected Canadian troops somewhere in England —his second preinvasion visit to Canadian camps this spring.

Ireland to Lisbon shipping has been stopped by refusal of British autnorities to issue navicerts for Irish vessels, according to the Irish press in Dublin. "Prolonged stoppage of Ireland-Lisbon traffic would have serious effects on our supply position," one newspaper said.

British Army privates will receive a five-cent-a-day pay increase for especially proficient service after they have served at least three years, a Government White Paper announced. This would bring their pay up to $1 a day, but there was no indication of any general increase such as has been desired.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco is reported in London to be ready to make important political concessions if the Allies will lift the embargo on oil shipments to Spain.

In Algiers, 39 members of the African Phalanx which fought against the Allies in North Africa were condemned to execution; others were given prison sentences, as the French military tribunal continues its "purge" of collaborationists.

German military forces in Denmark have been placed on an emergency footing following an outburst of sabotage which was described in Stockholm as reaching an all-time high during the last 24 hours.

Rumors in Turkey are current that Adolf Hitler's special train was blown up in a recent Allied raid on Stuttgart only a short time after Hitler himself had left it.

Americas: La Prensa Penalized in Argentina

La Prensa, big daily newspaper in Buenos Aires, has been closed for five days on order of the Argentine Government, because of an allegedly false item, according to reports in Montevideo.

Canada: Conciliation Group Named in Windsor

A conciliation committee has been appointed by the National Wartime Labor Relations Board to confer with Ford Motor Company employees and Company representatives at Windsor, Ont., in an attempt to find a solution to the present work stoppage there which stemmed from a dispute over grievance procedure.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Induction Of Men Over 25 Postponed

Order is issued to delay action on 26-29 group until June 1 and 30-37 group until July 1.

Induction into the armed services of men 26 through 29 has been delayed until June 1 through a directive today to the 137 Massachusetts selective service boards from Colonel Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service. Men in the age group 30 through 37 are postponed until July 1.

Further instruction from Colonel Smith is to re-open the cases of all of these classified 1-A, and to reassess each case under extremely liberal interpretation of current regulations governing industrial and agricultural deferments.

Stabilize Unrest

These steps should do much to stabilize the uncertainty and unrest among Massachusetts' registrants as a result of recently rapidly-changing policies according to the State Director who added "when and if it becomes apparent by the size of our calls and other criteria that it will be necessary to order for induction these men in the highest age group, local boards and the registrants will be notified sufficiently in advance so that the processing of these older men can be accomplished in an orderly and effective manner."

The unprecedented and sudden demand by the armed services for younger men will cause the induction of men under 26 years as rapidly as possible but present indications, according to Colonel Smith point to a sufficient number of such men to fill the State call for May. This resulted in the extension of the original order, originally timed for May 8, to postpone the inductions of the age groups as explained in the latest directive.

One Step at Time

"In order to obtain uniformity and simplification of procedure it appears to be 'common sense' to go ahead one step at a time by inducting first of all available men under 26, then men in the age group 26 to 29 inclusive and finally, if they are needed men in the 30 to 38 brackets," said Colonel Smith.

Attention of the local boards was again called to the expressed belief of the State Director that so far as the age group 30 to 38 is concerned "the essentiality of nonfathers to the war effort should be carefully considered; but for fathers 30 and over who are performing useful functions, interpretations should be extremely

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Cost of Living in Past Year Is Shown to Have Held Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Although women's summer dresses were found to be up 50 per cent in cost in some stores, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today that the cost of living for the typical American family has now been held practically stable for a year.

Prices of living essentials, the Bureau's monthly survey showed, were only .8 per cent higher between Feb. 15 and March 15 than they were in the corresponding period last year. The year roughly corresponded to that in which the "hold-the-line" order has been in effect.

Since the beginning of the war in Europe, the Bureau figured, the rise in the cost of living has amounted to 26 per cent, compared with an advance of 61 per cent during the same period of World War I.

The OPA's success in holding prices is now being detailed to Congress at hearings in both Houses on the advisability of extending the nation's stabilization machinery when it expires in June.

Asking Congress to renew the Act, Fred M. Vinson Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today that the past 12 months "marked the first time in the history of the United States as a nation that we have ever checked the enemy of inflation during war." At the same time he warned that the most critical period is yet to come.

On the basis of even later fig-

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Allies Winning Fight to Bar Neutral Help to Germany

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—The problem of neutral aid to Germany has been brought much nearer to a solution largely as a result of the talks of United States Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., with British leaders here.

Turkey already has agreed to end exports of chrome to the Reich. Spain and Portugal are understood to be willing to limit their shipments of wolfram, and negotiations still are under way on this subject.

It is now possible to state, notwithstanding the negative nature of Sweden's reply, that it is likely to swing around before very long and agree to cut down shipments of ball bearings to the Nazis.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons today that the Turkish Government was "most friendly and co-operative" in its reply to Allied representations. Incidentally, there are reports from continental sources here today that staff talks between the Allies and Turkey are being resumed. Although these rumors are not confirmed in London, there are indications that the minor crisis in Turkey's relations with the Allies now has been completely surmounted, and that diplomatic contacts again are very cordial.

Complicated Problem

The problem of Spanish and Portuguese wolfram is more complicated. Although the views of the British Government and the American diplomatic delegation, headed by Mr. Stettinius, have been co-ordinated to a great extent, there is still a gap between their respective approaches to the question. The British Government takes the view that it would be sufficient to obtain drastic restrictions in the amount of wolfram,

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

U. S. Plans Huge Credits For Postwar World Trade

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—A system of huge long-term postwar American credits to carry the United Nations over the dangerous gap when Lend-Lease suddenly ends at the war's conclusion is being considered and advocated by certain high officials of the Roosevelt Administration, it is learned here.

While the proposal has as yet no official advocacy it can be said on good authority that the problem is now clearly seen and close Roosevelt advisers conclude that Lend-Lease must be followed by a major credit extension.

In indirect fashion the visit of Undersecretary. Edward L. Stettinius here may have furthered the subject. Britain naturally would be delighted at the proposal but initiative must come from America.

Linked with the big recent international economic developments is the publication of the new monetary fund plan of the forthcoming trade discussions among Empire prime ministers and yesterday's renewed budget emphasis that British survival depends on postwar export expansion. A generous American attitude toward credits to succeed Lend - Lease would facilitate American diplomacy at many points.

Plan Is Simple

As outlined here, the plan is essentially simple. Some bridge is absolutely needed to cross the postwar Lend-Lease gap. Congress has authorized $70,000,000,000 to $75,000,000,000 for war expenditures but may find $30,000,000,000 unused if the European phase of the war ends in a year.

The American proposal heard here is that this or a similar sum

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Roosevelt and Dewey Outdistancing Field; Light Vote Veils Trend in Massachusetts

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bay State Democrats today appeared ready to support President Roosevelt for a fourth term on the basis of yesterday's Presidential primaries in which only six candidates pledged to former Gov. Joseph B. Ely won seats at the national convention at Chicago.

Political observers, however, were reluctant to draw conclusions from the primary result which saw one of the lightest votes in recent years. The real Massachusetts test of the President's strength, they said, would have to await the November election.

On the Republican side, a burst of sentiment for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the Sixth Congressional District resulted in the election of E. Randall Jackson of Danvers and Harland Burke of Ipswich, unpledged, both of whom had announced a willingness to support the New York Governor.

Ely Elected

Except for these divergences, the primary election went off in routine fashion, with the Republicans electing an unpledged delegation of 35 members and the Democrats electing a delegation of 68, 62 of whom were unpledged.

Former Governor Ely, who spearheaded the anti-Administration forces with 26 candidates pledged to his support, was him-

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Primary Results In Pennsylvania

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, April 26

Returns from 5,928 of 8,197 precincts in the Republican poll in yesterday's Pennsylvania primary gave:

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, 113,301; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 6,942; Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, 3,124; President Roosevelt 4,226; Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, 2,418; Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, 1,808, and Wendell L. Willkie, 976.

President Roosevelt, unopposed, led the Democratic ticket with 228,726 votes in the 5,798 precincts, and picked up 72 delegates pledged to his support in the Democratic National Convention.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The busy though unavowed Presidential candidacies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey are, it can be accurately told today, "doing very well, thank you" —as the latest primary returns from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania attest.

Governor Dewey's decisive write-in vote in Pennsylvania and President Roosevelt's effortlessly substantial defeat of the attempted fourth-term challenge within his party in Massachusetts do not alter the national political picture —they simply confirm its already obvious outlines.

Thus, while the situation looks no different, it does look even clearer, and can be put about as follows:

Dewey Takes Pennsylvania

The already outdistancing leaders for the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominations, Mr. Dewey and Mr. Roosevelt, now are more out in front than ever; they are traveling faster and going farther than their opponents, who can hardly see them for the crowds

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Can Army Jeep Park Free —Or Who Pays Nickel?

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—A soldier parked a jeep beside a parking meter, and a bystander said: "Better put a nickel in the meter, soldier."

The soldier replied: "You put in a nickel, mister. It belong to you as much as to me."

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily.

Dover—Saturdays.

Cambridge—Today and tomorrow.

Cohasset—Tomorrow.

These Ice-Age Tools Just as Good as Ever

KIMBERLEY, Union of South Africa, April 26 (Reuter)—Signs of man's activity a million years ago were reported by Abbé Henri Breuil, French archaeologist, on his return from a visit to the Kimberley area.

The Abbé, who was a professor at the College of France, stated that a wealth of roughly chipped stone tools in the Vall and Riet Valleys were the oldest proof of man's existence in South Africa.

He found an immense quantity of tools, some lance shaped, some oval, and others ax shaped with a wide cutting edge.

He said it was difficult to estimate the age of this industry but certainly it was a million years ago. This civilization was going back to the third ice age.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Again Hit Reich

An American bomber fleet which smashed at targets in the area of Brunswick, German aircraft production center, was described in an American announce-

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Light Primary Vote Veils Trend in Massachusetts

Continued from Page 1

self elected as an unpledged candidate on the unopposed delegate-at-large slate. The former Governor, who is the most outspoken anti-Roosevelt Democrat in Massachusetts, made a good showing, running high on the slate of 12 in the number of votes polled.

Only real Democratic display of anti-Roosevelt feeling came in the 13th District where the Ely-pledged candidates came up with a clean sweep, eliminating even Boston School Committeeman Clement A. Norton, a strong vote getter. The winners were: State Representative Michael Paul Feeney of Hyde Park; Clement A. Riley, Chairman of the Norwood Board of Selectmen; Francis J. Carroll of Canton, and Mrs. Alice M. Durst of Boston.

Mr. Norton's defeat probably could be attributed in part to the fact that only a small portion of District 13 is in Boston and that is Ward 18.

Ward and Brickley Chosen

In the 10th District, Michael J. Ward of the Boston School Committee, and David J. Brickley of Boston were elected as unpledged members of the State Committee slate. They also ran on the Ely-pledged slate which was defeated, but they are ready to back former Governor Ely at the convention.

Another feature of the Democratic primaries was the outcome in the 11th District, where three complete slates and two ungrouped candidates vied for the convention seats. Here the State Committee slate was again victorious, defeating the Ely-pledged slate, headed by Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman who ran strong, and a third slate headed by the impeached former Executive Councilor Daniel J. Coakley.

The sweep by State Committee candidates in six of the seven districts in which Ely-pledged candidates were entered was hailed by Chairman William H. Burke of the Democratic State Committee as a rebuke to insurgent members who sought to split the Party in Massachusetts.

Ely Expected to Join

Chairman Burke attributed the defeat of the Ely group to a "preference for a continuation of the Roosevelt Administration." Terming Mr. Ely a "good American" and "a believer in the principles of the Democratic Party," the State Chairman predicted that the former Governor would join the bandwagon for Roosevelt within a few days.

Political observers interpreted the State Chairman's statement as a "come home at once—all is forgiven" offer which Mr. Ely was unlikely to accept.

The former Governor viewed the results as indicative of a "substantial cleavage" in the Party and said it should serve as "a warning to fourth-termers."

An unofficial tabulation of the votes cast in the seven districts in which Ely-pledged slates were entered showed that the Democratic State Committee slate polled 52,793 votes to 32,081 for the Ely candidates.

Observers who saw a Dewey trend in the Sixth District were tempered in their enthusiasm by the realization that one of the two delegates, Representative Burke of Ipswich, had been quoted as favoring Governor Dewey only after Governor Saltonstall and Wendell Willkie.

Some Wilkie Strength

Some remaining strength for Wendell L. Willkie was seen in the third district where Mrs. Alice G. Wallace, an enthusiastic Willkie booster, made a good race against the organization slate and was nosed out for one of the seats by the narrow margin of 93 votes. The winners were Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas and Owen A. Hoban of Gardner.

Governor Saltonstall, who headed the uncontested slate for delegate-at-large, was the recipient of a handsome complimentary vote, a large number of voters casting ballots for him alone.

Although the complexities of primary voting prevent an accurate totaling of votes cast, indications were that the vote would be under that of four years ago, when approximately 48,000 Democrats and 62,000 Republicans went to the polls. Lack of contests and the absence of more than 400,000 men and women in the armed forces was blamed for this light vote.

Statues Art Commission Wants Cleaned

By a Staff Photographer

Council Asks Funds

Top left: Fenway monument to John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston poet and patriot. Top right: Bust of Patrick Andrew Collins, another Irish-American patriot and former Mayor of Boston. Below: Commonwealth Avenue statue of Gen. John Glover, Revolutionary hero, who also needs a new sword to replace the missing original.

Judge Spalding Nominated For Supreme Judicial Court

Retirement of Judge Charles H. Donahue as Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court was announced today by Governor Saltonstall, who simultaneously named Judge John V. Spalding of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy.

In submitting Judge Spalding's name to the Executive Council for confirmation, the Governor announced that he would promote Judge John V. Sullivan of Middleboro, presiding Justice of the Fourth District Court, Plymouth, to succeed Judge Spalding.

Governor Saltonstall said he had accepted with regret the resignation of Judge Donahue, who sought retirement for health reasons.

Judge Donahue was appointed to the Massachusetts Superior Court in 1924 by Gov. Channing H. Cox, and was elevated to the Supreme Judicial Court by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1932.

Judge Spalding's appointment is the second Governor Saltonstall has made to the State's highest Court this year. In January he named Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester to the Court to succeed Judge Louis S. Cox, who retired for health reasons.

The new Supreme Judicial Court nominee, who was appointed to the Superior Court on Feb. 17, 1942, by Governor Saltonstall, is a native of the Governor's home city of Newton. Prior to his elevation to the Superior bench he had an outstanding career as a practicing lawyer in Boston, had served as an Assistant U. S. District Attorney, and had been a member of the Massachusetts Judicial Council.

Judge Spalding was graduated from Harvard University in 1920 after serving in World War I as a second lieutenant in the infantry. He received his law degree from the Harvard Law School in 1923.

Active in Newton civic affairs, he has served as Chairman of the Newton Licensing Board and is a legal adviser to the city's draft board. He has lectured for a number of years at Northeastern Law School. He is married and has two children, and resides in Newton Highlands.

Judge Sullivan was appointed to the District Court bench by Governor Saltonstall Aug. 25, 1943, to succeed the late Judge John H. Sullivan.

A native of Middleboro, Judge Sullivan graduated from Boston University's School of Law in 1910, and entered the general practice of law with his father.

Also submitted to the Council today by the Governor was the appointment of Pierre A. Northrup of Lexington as presiding Justice of the Central Middlesex Court, held at Concord. He will succeed the late Judge Howard A. Wilson. Judge Northrup has been a Special Justice of the Middlesex Court for 14 years.

The Council confirmed the reappointment of Charles F. J. Harrington, of Watertown as State Commissioner of Insurance, and the renaming of Arthur G. Burtnett, of Somerville, as member of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission. These appointments were submitted to the Council by the Governor two weeks ago.

'Strange Fruit' Loses in First Judicial Test

Two men were found guilty and fined $100 each in the East Cambridge District Court today in the first legal "test case" of the local ban against the sale or purchase of the book "Strange Fruit," by Lillian Smith.

Both Abraham Isenstadt, proprietor of the University Law Book Exchange, Cambridge, charged with selling the banned book, and Bernard de Voto, author and editorial writer of Harper's Magazine, charged with buying it, appealed the verdict of Judge Arthur P. Stone.

At the same time, Judge Stone officially designated the book as "impure and indecent, calculated to corrupt the morals of youth" in the first court decision to be rendered in Massachuseets against a story that describes the problems of Negro social life in the Deep South.

Judge Stone also criticized the defendants for intentionally indulging in a direct violation of the law and inviting public fanfare simply for the purpose of instituting so-called "test cases."

Commenting upon the possibilities inherent in the story itself as disclosing Negro problems in the South, Judge Stone said: "It is to be regretted that a story which would have been of interest, and might have served a useful purpose should have been spoiled by the author's desire to include filth. One cannot help but believe from a reading of the book that this was done designedly with a desire to sell the book to the curious."

Alfred A. Alpert, counsel for the defense, appealed to the Court to consider the book in its entirety, and not to be influenced by wordings and phrasings that appeared intermittently in describing "real characters in what is a real social problem in the South, the relationship of whites and Negroes."

In reply, Judge Stone stated that the law required him to consider the book as a whole. As the law stands, it requires the Court to pass on the issue of whether a book is calculated to corrupt the morals of the people. Judge Stone decided that many passages in the book could have been left out as having no purpose in advancing the story. The fact that they were included implied to him a definite design on the part of the author to ignore good taste.

Frank Taylor of the firm of Reynal & Hitchcock, publishers of the book "Strange Fruit," and Albert A. Alpert, of the Civil Liberties Union, and Counsel in the case in the East Cambridge Court, today issued the following statement:

"The publishers of the book and the Civil Liberties Union are glad of this opportunity to carry this case to the higher court for final determination. Reynold and Hitchcock do not publish obscene books, never have, and never will. "Strange Fruit" is a classic of our day. We are confident that the higher courts will recognize its merits."

Delegates Named in Primaries For the National Conventions

Massachusetts delegates-at-large and district delegates to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions elected yesterday are as follows:

Democratic

Delegates-at-Large

David I. Walsh, Fitchburg
William J. Foley, Boston (E—Prob.)
Joseph E. Casey, Clinton (R—Prob.)
James M. Curley, Boston (R—Prob.)
William H. Burke, Jr., Northampton (R)
Frank W. Tomasello, Boston (R—Prob.)
John W. McCormack, Boston (R)
Maurice J. Tobin, Boston (R)
Joseph B. Ely, Westfield (E)
Margaret M. O'Riordan, Boston (R—Prob.)
Charles F. Hurley, Cambridge (R)
Mathias La Pierre, Leominster (R—Prob.)

District Delegates

First District

George F. Fitzgerald, Holyoke (R—Prob.)
William E. Nolen, Holyoke (Unpledged; R—Prob.)
Dan McGahan, Greenfield (R)
Daniel Casey, Pittsfield (R—Prob.)

Second District

Caroline J. Putnam, Springfield (R)
Edmond J. Lampron, Northampton (R)
Thaddeus J. Pyzik, Chicopee (R—Prob.)
Daniel M. Keyes, Jr., Springfield (R—Prob.)

Third District

Philip J. Philbin, Clinton.
James T. Violette, Fitchburg (R-Prob).
Arthur U. Mahan, Leominster (R-Prob).
Mary E. A. Murray, Milford (R-Prob).

Fourth District

John S. Sullivan, Worcester (R-Prob).
Henry E. Manning, Worcester (R-Prob).
Henry C. Walsh, Worcester (R-Prob).
James J. Marshall, Worcester (R-Prob).

Fifth District

Edward P. Gilgun, Woburn (R Prob).
William E. Geary, Lowell (R).
Joseph J. Sweeney, Lowell (R-Prob).
Daniel O'Dea, Lowell.

Sixth District

Colin J. Cameron, Amesbury (R).
Michael F. McGrath, Salem (R-prob).
Harvey A. Pothier, Haverhill (R-prob).
Philip A. Keily, Lynn (R-prob).

Seventh District

John J. Deacy, Lawrence (R-prob).
George J. O'Shea, Lynn (R).
William H. J. Rowan, Revere (R-prob).
Bernard L. Sullivan, Chelsea (R-prob).

Eighth District

John F. Cahill, Everett (R-prob).
Michael F. Skerry, Medford (R-prob).
Robert F. Murphy, Malden (R).
Edward F. Moynihan, Somerville (R-prob).

Ninth District

Helen L. Buckley, Abington
Louis A. Cordeiro, New Bedford (R-Prob)
Antonio England, New Bedford (R)
Edward E. Peirce, New Bedford (R)

Tenth District

Michael J. Ward, Boston (Unpledged-E)
Charles I. Taylor, Boston (R)
David J. Brickley, Boston (Unpledged-E)
Mary E. McDonald, Boston (R-Prob)

Eleventh District

Joseph Russo, Boston (R-Prob.)
Michael J. Neville, Cambridge (R)
G. Edward Bradley, Somerville (R-Prob.)
David M. Cleary, Boston

Twelfth District

William P. Hickey, Boston (R)
Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr., Boston (R)
William F. Hurley, Boston (R-prob)
Maurice M. Goldman, Boston (R)

Thirteenth District

Michael Paul Feeney, Boston (E)
Clement A. Riley, Norwood (E)
Francis J. Carroll, Canton (E)
Alice M. Durst, Boston (E)

Fourteenth District

William P. Grant, Fall River (R-prob)
John W. McIntyre, Attleboro (R-prob)
Mary I. Murphy, Taunton (R)
Edmund P. Talbot, Fall River (R-prob)

Republican

Delegates-at-Large

Leverett Saltonstall, Newton
Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro
Sinclair Weeks, Newton
Louise M. Williams, Taunton
George B. Rowell, Cambridge
Margaret A. Green, Holyoke
George F. Booth, Worcester

District Delegates

First District

Frank A. Bond, North Adams
Frederick L. Parker, Westfield

Second District

M. Alice Perry, Springfield
Hubert G. Elder, Amherst.

Third District

Winfield A. Schuster, Douglas
Owen A. Hoban, Gardner

Fourth District

Chandler Bullock, Worcester
Charles B. Rugg, Worcester

Fifth District

Harris S. Richardson, Winchester.
Thomas A. Pappas, Belmont.

Sixth District

E. Randall Jackson, Danvers (D) or (S).
Harland Burke, Ipswich (S-1) (W-2) (D-3).

Seventh District

Daniel J. Boyle, Peabody.
Abbot Stevens, North Andover.

Eighth District

Benjamin F. Felt, Melrose.
William S. Howe, Somerville.

Ninth District

Joseph F. Francis, Fairhaven.
Robert E. French, Barnstable.

Tenth District

Carroll L. Meins, Boston.
Philip G. Bowker, Brookline.

Eleventh District

Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge.
Elizabeth W. Pigeon, Boston.

Twelfth District

Henry Bishop, Boston.
Eli M. Levatinsky.

Thirteenth District

J. Thomas Baldwin, Quincy.
Leslie B. Cutler, Needham.

Fourteenth District

Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield.
Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley.

(R)—Polled for Roosevelt.
(R-Prob) — Considered pro-Roosevelt.
(E)—Pledged to Ely.
(D)—Polled for Dewey.
(B)—Polled for Bricker.
(S)—Polled for Saltonstall.
(W)—Announced for Willkie.
Figures signify order of choice.

Party for Koussevitzky

Celebrating Serge Koussevitzky's twentieth year with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, players in that organization will give the distinguished conductor an anniversary party Friday evening, April 28, at the Hotel Kenmore. A reception will be held at 5:30 p. m. in the Silver Room and a buffet dinner at 6:30 p. m. in the Embassy Room.

Bishop Urges Move Against Intolerance

Condemning evidences of racial prejudice here and in distant cities, and citing particularly the recent distribution of anti-Semitic literature in the Boston area, the Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, last night strenuously recommended that "authorities impartially and strictly enforce the law" regarding all evidences of intolerance.

"Here is a problem which calls for firmness, wisdom and courage," he said to a group meeting last night in Trinity Church on the eve of the 159th annual convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts. "Nothing can be gained by concealment. This evil, if brought into the open, is already half defeated."

Two hundred and seven parishes were represented at the meeting. Today the convention proper continued with business sessions at New England Mutual Hall. Tonight at the Hotel Vendome, Wheeler McMillen, Editor of the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, and President of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, will speak to the convention. His subject will be "Hope of Humanity." Saville R. Davis, former Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and now Assistant to the Managing Editor, will address the group on the Mediterranean theater of war.

During the course of his address, Bishop Sherrill announced the presentation of a residence at 41 Commonwealth Avenue for the use of the Bishop of the Diocese. The gift was made by Mrs. Charles A. King.

Tribute to William Cardinal O'Connell, late Dean of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church in America, was made by the Bishop. The conference was informed of the intended resignation of the Rev. Howard K. Bartow, Archdeacon of New Bedford, and the Bishop's intention to nominate as his successor the Rev. Herbert Johnson, of Grace Church, Everett.

Wacs to Follow the Invasion Colonel Hobby Says in Boston

Wacs will follow U. S. invasion troops into Europe as soon as administrative headquarters can be set up on conquered soil, Col. Oveta Hobby, commanding officer of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, said last night during a short visit to Boston. They are being increasingly assigned to overseas posts in different theaters, and she revealed that Wacs have been performing duties in New Caledonia and India for the past two months.

Asked if she favored national conscription for women, Colonel Hobby said that she was leaving that to "Congressional decision." WAC enrollments, formerly below normal figures, reached the national quota last month, she said. Currently in New England they are below the quota.

In her four-hour stay in Boston Colonel Hobby crowded a lot of activity, but she managed to remain unhurried and beautifully-groomed throughout the evening. She arrived by airplane about six o'clock, and after dinner at the Chilton Club, was taken to Symphony Hall, where she addressed more than 1,700 Red Cross volunteer workers at their graduation exercises.

"There is just one simple yardstick for service," she told the rows of women wearing uniforms of nurses' aides, Gray Ladies, and other Red Cross services. "Every man and woman in the United States must ask, 'Have I an opposite number in Berlin or Tokyo?' If he is idle, he has not. The enemies we fight are completely mobilized."

She praised the Red Cross workers for volunteering to perform "a great service here—maintaining home morale so essential to the morale of soldiers on the battlefield, because you deal with his problems at home."

A picture of Red Cross services overseas was drawn for the audience by John H. Harrigan, Field Director, who has just returned from Algiers. He described the "Convoy College" he and five other workers set up on a cargo ship going to North Africa, in which certificates made by a soldier were given to all who completed courses conducted by lawyers, linguists and others.

Roosevelt Gets Indorsements In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26 (AP)—Bridgeport and New Haven set the pace in "fourth term for Roosevelt" declarations in Democratic caucuses throughout Connecticut last night.

Few contests marked the meetings at which approximately 1,100 delegates to the State Convention were selected. In the smaller towns there were some expressions of fourth-term sentiment, but in a large number of them the caucuses stirred up little interest.

Even before last night's caucuses leaders said that it was virtually certain that the State Convention on May 26 and 27 would pledge the State's 18 national convention delegates to President Roosevelt.

Yankee Trading Post Registers Big Opening Day

Old furniture which graced Boston homes, discarded party dresses and sports equipment once stored away in attics, among other articles, found new owners this morning in a scene of bustling activity at the Yankee Trading Post, which opened at 424 Boylston St. to benefit the Children's Hospital.

Among the many articles which cluttered the tables and crowded the walls, scores of people found what approximated their heart's desires. One beaming man left the place loaded down with luggage and an ancient golf bag holding a single cane slung over his shoulder. Another thrust a $100 bill at a startled volunteer worker who hadn't seen one for years and bought many of the rare pieces on her table in two minutes.

Obviously enjoying their part in the activity, three British sailors helped people assemble their purchases and did odd jobs for the women who are acting as saleswomen.

The sale continues today until 9 p. m. It will open tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

Induction Dates For Men Over 25 Ordered Delayed

Continued from Page 1

liberal," and that, "if an activity is reasonably necessary to maintain our civilian economy, I believe that that activity is 'war supporting' and that our System should so consider it. To me, it is at present important to keep up our civilian economy and morale and we should not be so hard-boiled on the age group 30 and over as to disrupt our necessary functions, civilian or military. When the time comes that it is necessary to do this, I will advise you."

India Is Viewed Big Market for U.S.

A new market for United States exporters awaits discovery in India in the opinion of Col. C. Warren-Boulton, who has spent most of his time since 1912 in India and who is to address the New England Export Club tomorrow evening at a dinner meeting in Schrafft's on West Street.

Colonel Warren-Boulton, Managing Director of Machine Tools (India) Ltd., Calcutta, thinks that the average American has the idea that India is "the land where fakirs do amazing rope tricks and yogis lie on beds of nails." But there is more to India than that said Colonel Warren-Boulton, prior to his talk at the Export Club. "Its useful area is as large as the United States, with a population three times as large. It has as many miles of railroad as Canada and the greatest irrigation system in the world. Its $412,000,000-a-year industries are growing by leaps and bounds. India should not be overlooked by postwar planners in America."

A technicolor film on India is to be shown at the Export Club, and Ralph M. Binney, chairman of the Program Committee, states that guests as well as members are invited.

Bath Sought For Boston's Many Statues

If the city streets are to be tidied, something should be done about the statues, in the opinion of the Boston Art Commission, which has asked for funds for this purpose. Soot and colored chalk and schoolgirl lipstick have defaced them long enough, says the Commission. Mayor Tobin is sympathetic. It remains to determine how much the city can afford.

The monuments suggested for first consideration are the Brewer Fountain on the Common, the two Irish patriots' busts in the Fenway —those of John Boyle O'Reilly and Patrick Andrew Collins—the Shaw Monument, and the statue of Gen. John Glover in Commonwealth Avenue.

General Glover, alas, is in dire need of a new sword. The original bronze weapon was removed by pranksters some time ago and has never been returned. Who was guilty of the trick has not been discovered. Robert P. Bellows, Chairman of the Commission, suspects Harvard students, having been one once himself.

For a long time the public did not notice that the General had been re-armed with a picket plucked from the fence of the Public Garden. Just how much metal priorities will permit for a new sword for a Revolutionary hero is yet to be determined. Tradition does not favor plastics.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with little temperature change tonight. Thursday increasing cloudiness. No significant temperature changes. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, continued rather cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight. Thursday increasing cloudiness. No important temperature changes.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:55 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 3:12 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Civil Engineers to Meet

The highway section of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers will hold a dinner and meeting at Northeastern University tonight at 7 o'clock. F. E. Votaw, Chief Field Engineer of the Portland Cement Association, will be the chief speaker on "Soil Cement Stabilization."

Lexington Group To Exhibit Arts

On Sunday, the annual exhibition of the Lexington Arts and Crafts Society will be held at Masonic Hall, Lexington, from 2 to 9 p. m.

The exhibition will consist of the work of members and will include paintings, woodcarving, decorated trays, dolls, pottery, furniture, hooked rugs, sculpture, jewelry, and metalwork.

Homes Yield Unusual Articles for Benefit

By a Staff Photographer

Volunteer Workers Assist in Sale for Children's Hospital

These three committeewomen had their hands full on the opening morning of the Yankee Trading Post at 424 Boylston Street, taking care of prospective customers who crowded into the store. Looking over two of the articles which are on sale are, left to right, Miss Marion L. Minot of Brookline and Miss Dorothy Rackemann and Mrs. Paul A. Lyons of Boston.

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Mexico Surveys Future Of War-Chemistry Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A survey of the wartime developments of chemistry and of their postwar applications, especially with reference to the war-born native chemical industry of Mexico, was covered in the recent Second National Convention of Chemists held in Mexico City under the sponsorship of the Mexican Secretary of Economy.

Inaugurated at the Fine Arts Palace with an attendance of about 700 Mexican professional chemists, the Convention was opened by Francisco Javier Gaxiola, Economy Secretary, who outlined the new horizons in economic evolution, as natural science passes from the "age of machine technology" into the "age of chemistry."

"We observe clearly," he said, "that the past and the future are in conflict, and that the power of man over matter has produced important productive applications of the new scientific knowledge, especially regarding the setting up and expanding use of synthetics and plastics, which will affect great changes in the internal productive activities of nations.

"This invasion of chemistry into the field of industrial production has brought up the burning question: Will the colonial empires and commerce disappear in a new world of self-sufficient chemistry? Will the elaboration of synthetic rubber definitely close the markets of the West Indies? Will the utilization of nitrate contained in the air undermine the Chilean economy? Will the fabrication of textiles without the utilization of natural fibers—wool, cotton or silk—influence the productive life of Australia, Argentina, Egypt and the oriental nations?"

Materials in Abundance

Localizing Mexico's position in this "new order of international commerce," the Economy Secretary said that the plastic and synthetic products will require for their manufacture raw materials which Mexico possesses in abundance, so that Mexico "without endangering its own industrial organization will be in a situation—if it applies scientific processes to the utilization of its raw materials—to play an effective role in the new order."

The most significant international phase of the Convention, the proposals disclose one of the major problems not only for the chemical industry in Mexico, but for many other industries in all Latin America. They pertained to efforts of the big foreign companies, particularly certain of those of the United States, to retard industrial developments in Latin American countries in competitive fields. Through the method of "dumping" and underselling, these companies are accused of attempts to defeat the incipient Mexican chemical industry.

"It is perfectly well-known that among the factors determining the backwardness of our chemical industry is the pressure from abroad by the firms which supply our markets and which desire to conserve their business without competition or elimination which growth of our own industry might produce," the document begins.

"The circumstances also exist that a great quantity of basic materials for the chemical industry is under the control of producers affiliated intimately to the interests of the foreign chemical industry, which follows a local politic favoring the interests of the same."

Rectifying Metals Situation

The example mentioned to illustrate this situation is of Mexican metals which, it is pointed out, are sold on the national market at the same price which they draw in New York.

To rectify these situations, these proposals were made:

1. That prices of sale should be fixed obligatorily for metals and concentrates, taking as base the prices of New York, and deducing from them the taxes, duties and freightage up to the Mexican frontier, with the object that such prices reigning in the Republic will be the true and real ones which the national industry should pay, without lessening the legitimate profits of the producers of these substances.

2. That exportation of metals, concentrates and raw materials necessary for the national chemical industry should be impeded until the industry is fully supplied.

3. That a cartel of industrial sale be organized on the basis of necessities of the national chemical industry, and totally separated from production destined for elimination.

Three natural scientists from the United States were sent by the Office of the Co-ordinator of American Affairs to attend the Convention at the request of the Mexicans who expressed interest in the fields of forestry, fertilizers and coal. The three scientists representing these fields were: R. O. Davis of the United States Department of Agriculture, who presented a paper on the "Contribution of the United States Government in Soil Chemistry and Fertilizers"; H. C. Porter of the Bureau of Mines in Washington, D. C., speaking on "Carbon and Its By-Products," and J. Hall of the Forest Products Laboratories of Washington, D. C., who spoke on "The Present and Future Uses of Wood."

Henri Pasculin, Mexican entomologist from the Pémex Mexican Petroleum Company, described advances in insecticides.

Up-to-Date Montreal Airport Speeds Air-Ferry Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, April 26—Montreal now has one of the largest and most up-to-date airports in the world.

Huge four-motored planes take off daily for trans-Atlantic flights.

On the northern route, the large planes fly direct to Scotland, while the two-engined ships have stopovers on the way.

Another route is via the Azores from Newfoundland. This line is favored on the way to India, as it cuts the distance considerably.

Montreal Airport is located at Dorval, a lake-shore suburb 12 miles from the city. It is operated by an organization known as No. 45 [Atlantic Transport] Group, RAF under the command of Air Vice-Marshal R. L. Marix, who assumed direction of operations in April of last year, succeeding Sir Frederick Bowhill.

3,000 Workers

Personnel of the Montreal airport for this huge undertaking number about 3,000, the great majority being Canadians. There are a large number of Americans on the staff made up of those who pioneered the trans-Atlantic ferry service when the RAF Ferry Command started operations in 1941. It means that approximately 5,000 persons a day are handled in and out of the airport to keep it in operation.

At the start of operations in 1940, United States-built planes were hauled across the international border into Canada, then flown to St. Hubert, Quebec, where they were fitted out for their perilous flight across the Atlantic. But ever since Nov. 11, 1940, when even Hudsons were flown across the ocean successfully, operations have gone ahead with amazing development.

In June, 1941, an agreement was reached between governments to fly the planes direct into Dorval, where they would then be taken over by the military, and within two months the RAF Ferry Command was in operation. Today, United States airmen fly the planes in and out of the airport after careful testing and checking is made for overseas flight-worthiness.

Weather Information Vital

The service personnel are carefully trained and the meteorological service is second to none. Captains are given their flight information and have a full knowledge of weather conditions ahead with such success that less than 1 per cent loss has been experienced after takeoff from Newfoundland.

Icing of wings is still a problem of fliers and has not entirely been conquered, but new inventions have been developed for the safety of crews and means of rescue, one of which is a device automatically throwing out a rubber float which immediately inflates itself on contact with water.

An idea of the amount of work done by the Atlantic Transport service may be imagined when it is learned that last month alone, 800,000 pounds of freight and 100,000 pounds of mail were carried in the Ferry Command service now responsible for maintenance and operation of strategic air routes of the British Empire, with Montreal Airport one of the main units.

861,877 Men Visit Toronto Canteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During the past year about 861,877 men of the armed services and Merchant Marine have visited the Active Service Canteen here, Mrs. Schuyler Snively, President, reported at the recent annual meeting.

October had the largest attendance of 91,973. Total for the biggest week end was 10,986, and the record was 6,042.

Every week about 2,600 volunteer workers staff the canteen in shifts of each 16-hour day, she said. The kitchen has served 581,000 meals. The house committee, 44 volunteers, keep a five-story building clean and tidy. Nothing is wasted in the canteen, and the salvage department sells fat for munitions, collects everything from razor blades to maple sirup tins.

The canteen operates under the Citizens' Committee for Troops in Training, and nearly every job is done by volunteer workers.

Pre-university Classes To Assist Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—As many as 40,000 veterans of this war may eventually study in special pre-university classes which will soon be inaugurated for them in Canadian universities, said W. J. Dunlop, Director of University Extension at the University of Toronto, in a recent address before the Ontario Insurance Adjusters' Association.

The University of Toronto will probably absorb about 40 per cent of the number, he said, and classes may begin this summer. Men and women of the services who lack full matriculation could not be expected to go back to collegiate institutes before being able to take the desired university courses, he said, and the special classes will be for these groups, with day and evening classes, so that they could attain the necessary scholastic standing as rapidly as possible.

Allied Foursome

Associated Press

French Pilots Show American Wacs Where They Hope to Hit Nazis

Two French pilots, training at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., show two American Wacs where they hope to see action against the Germans. The Wacs are Sergeant Helen Kadel of Amesbury, Mass. (left), and Corporal Marilyn Hazel Baker of Columbus, Ohio.

Uruguayan President Confides in Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — President Amézaga has inaugurated the practice of direct and informal consultation with parliamentary leaders to promote harmonious understanding between Executive and Congress and to expedite the dispatch of a "minimum program" of legislation.

The first Magistrate of Uruguay considers this the most convenient and effective means of maintaining direct and periodical contact with the political parties, who appoint their delegates to "talk things over" with and listen to Dr. Amézaga.

Herreristas Opposed

Only the extreme nationalist and quasi-Nazi party of the Herreristas refuses to attend the informal conference with the President. The Herreristas oppose everything "on principle," although just now they are eager for Uruguayans to "profit" by the "example" of Argentina. They have been clamoring for recognition of the Ferrell regime in Buenos Aires.

Dr. Amézaga has one or two things in view at this time. They are mostly domestic matters. The foreign policy has been laid down in accordance with the will of the people, easily discerned, and is in safe parliamentary keeping.

There has been a certain amount of legislative stagnation on the home front. It is unusual in Latin America, where the fault is usually in the other direction. Deputies and Senators are usually in great haste to legislate on any subject. They feel they are not performing their duty unless continually presenting bills and making law.

The "minimum program" in which President Amézaga has interested himself includes a draft law, budgetary equilibrium and several economic projects. Until now Congress has evaded the issue of voting on the much-discussed "compulsory military training bill" prepared as a compromise by Defense Minister Gen. Alfredo R. Caspos.

Exception to Conscription

This country is one of the few South American exceptions to military conscription and the political parties realize there is popular hostility to the proposal which has been rewritten and watered down several times. The latest plan is to accept the Swiss training model and would set up a permanent army of about 15,000 men, with 20,000 young Uruguayans receiving five months' annual training.

Dr. Amézaga supports this plan, as do most civilian leaders, who are well aware of the peculiar importance of Uruguay's geographical position in regard to both national and continental security.

The budgetary question is equally important, but not quite so difficult, except that the inevitable new taxation causes political grumbling. Here again the President probably banks on obtaining united approval, so as to make the legislation truly national and at the same time avoid unpleasantness for any special party.

Prospects for New Taxes

The last financial year closed with a deficit of nearly 20,000,000 pesos, approximately $10,000,000—no small amount for a country with little more than two million population. This is not all, however. Uruguay has always been in the vanguard of social security in the Americas. Chile, considered well advanced, borrowed several of its ideas from this country. But the situation of many of the Uruguayan pensions funds is becoming "difficult" and can only be remedied by a charge on public revenue. Political parties are likely to compete for the privilege of assisting these popular institutions.

Additional taxation appears inevitable, especially as the wartime shrinkage of imports has reduced customs revenue, and as the cost of living and governing is steadily increasing. It is estimated that 40,000,000 pesos of additional revenue will be necessary to put the yearly budget into proper and balanced shape. President and political leaders are talking over who, what, and how to tax.

Economically, Uruguayan conditions have improved substantially since the drought one year ago which cost the country one million head of cattle. An atmosphere of confidence has returned and the United States has bought the whole of the unsold remainder of wool. Exports are up and a small unfavorable balance converted into a relatively large favorable one for 1943.

The new legislative session will consider public works and irrigation credits, government plans for illiteracy, a bill for heavier taxation on all alcoholic drinks and promotion of an amplified national fishing industry.

Mideast Gapes at Wonders of U. S.

By William Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 26 — A British Tommy was explaining to an Iraqian student from Cairo's American University how the Owens Valley, Calif., windmill, depicted in a photograph on display in front of them, raises water for irrigation.

This friendly meeting of East and West took place at an "Art for the Millions" exhibit here under the auspices of the United States Office of War Information, in which the OWI believing proverbially that "one picture is worth a thousand words," in depicting America to the rest of the world, is showing superb examples of America's best photography and painting masterpieces, its motion picture and commercial art, its architecture and industrial design.

A few months ago, Egypt was apprehensive of American plans for a Middle East oil pipe line. Today, friendly editorials in the leading Egyptian journals hail this exhibit as new evidence of friendly American interest in the Middle East.

Successful Venture

Scheduled for further showing at Alexandria, Beirut, and other Middle East centers, the show is being classed as one of OWI's most successful overseas ventures. In the first two days run it was seen by 10,000 persons, whereas the last previous photographic exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Hall reached the 10,000 mark only at the end of two weeks.

The polyglot multitudes thronging beneath American and Egyptian flags, hung side by side, see a veritable pictorama of American life and customs. Red-fezzed Egyptians, Greeks, and Cairo's multitudinous colony of soldiers from London, Lancashire, France, Poland, Rhodesia, Palestine are interested in photographs showing New York's changing skyline, studies of national parks, fashion plates, pictures of Tennessee Valley Authority housing, and Gilbert Stuart's painting of George Washington.

Cities Hold Interest

American soldiers, too, to whom the photographs of the mists of Yosemite Valley, or Cape Cod windmills, or New Hampshire lakes, are like an oasis in the desert, came to the free exhibit.

The crowds halt longest before pictures showing the wonder of American cities. An Egyptian couple lingered longest before the fashion plates. A Greek remarked to me about the healthy appearance of farm children in some rural scenes. He was comparing them mentally with the dirty hovels of the Egyptian countryside. Seeing expertly photographed, laughing farm youngsters eating clean American ice cream, I was glad the Dust Bowl had not eaten farther into the American Middle West.

A member of the Egyptian Government's Printing Bureau, gazing at the paintings—Gulf Stream, by Winslow Homer; American Gothic, by Grant Wood—ventured the remark that this was the most excellent reproduction work he had ever seen. A soldier from Natal's dairy country stood impressed before a photograph of Middle West cows in their mechanized barn.

American Art Prints

In front of a British soldier hung handsome colored prints of American commercial art — The Four Freedoms of the Saturday Evening Post, and paintings which greet Americans from their magazine advertisements. Side by side were photographs of prospective postwar housing, with municipal apartments with adjacent swimming pools.

Here for the Middle East to see was an American dream, painted perhaps too prettily in some details, but a dream of improved living standards of sanitation and health from industrialization, and free education which at least the awakening leaders of the Middle East multitudes would ponder and discuss and one day wish to emulate.

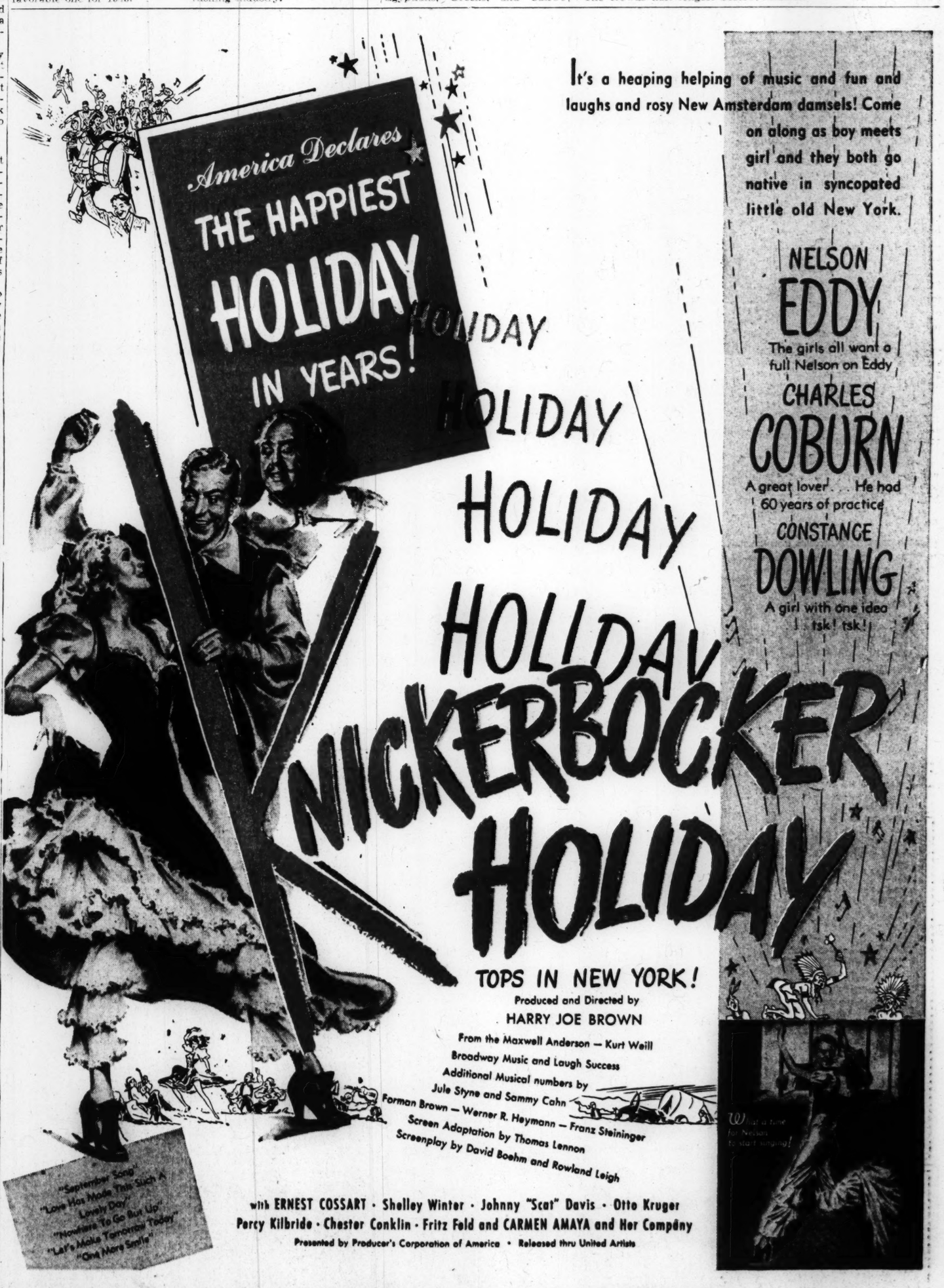
Campaign Launched For Arab Federation

By Overseas News Agency

Jerusalem, April 26

Campaign for a greater Syrian federation comprising Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and the Trans-Jordan has been launched by Arab leaders and the press in several countries. Proponents claim that one result of federation would be to make the Palestine Jews, regardless of their number, a small minority in a larger regional unit, thus removing Arab fears of possible Jewish domination.

The Lebanese Republic, however, with a bare Christian majority and apprehensive of Moslem domination even in a reunited Syrian-Lebanese unit, sharply opposes any plan under which this element would be submerged in a large Moslem state.


America Declares
THE HAPPIEST HOLIDAY IN YEARS!
HOLIDAY
HOLIDAY
HOLIDAY
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
"September Song"
"Love Has Made This Such A Lovely Day"
"Nowhere To Go But Up"
"Let's Make Tomorrow Today"
"One More Smile"
TOPS IN NEW YORK!
Produced and Directed by
HARRY JOE BROWN
From the Maxwell Anderson — Kurt Weill
Broadway Music and Laugh Success
Additional Musical numbers by
Jule Styne and Sammy Cahn
Forman Brown — Werner R. Heymann — Franz Steininger
Screen Adaptation by Thomas Lennon
Screenplay by David Boehm and Rowland Leigh
with ERNEST COSSART · Shelley Winter · Johnny "Scat" Davis · Otto Kruger
Percy Kilbride · Chester Conklin · Fritz Feld and CARMEN AMAYA and Her Company
Presented by Producer's Corporation of America · Released thru United Artists
It's a heaping helping of music and fun and laughs and rosy New Amsterdam damsels! Come on along as boy meets girl and they both go native in syncopated little old New York.
NELSON EDDY
The girls all want a full Nelson on Eddy
CHARLES COBURN
A great lover . . . He had 60 years of practice
CONSTANCE DOWLING
A girl with one idea
tsk! tsk!

Ask the manager at your favorite theatre when he is going to show "Knickerbocker Holiday," because it is the type of picture we believe you will thoroughly enjoy. Be sure and see it. We will also appreciate your telling your friends about it.

Films in Prospect for Boston—Pops Programs—Sanders Theater Concert

Wallace Beery, Nelson Eddy, Humphrey Bogart Head Casts

A new double bill which will include "Rationing," with Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main, and "Knickerbocker Holiday," with Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn, and Constance Dowling, will be seen beginning Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

"Knickerbocker Holiday," based on the musical comedy by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill, deals with early days in New York when Peter Stuyvesant was governor of the colony. The supporting cast includes Ernest Cossart, Shelley Winter, Johnny (Scat) Davis, Otto Kruger, Percy Kilbride, Chester Conklin, Fritz Feld, and Carmen Amaya and her company of dancers.

"Rationing" is a comedy about the difficulties of a small-town storekeeper. Wallace Beery has the role of the storekeeper and Marjorie Main is the head of the local ration board. A bit of romance is provided between his adopted son and her daughter. The cast includes Dorothy Morris, Donald Meek, Tommy Batten, Morris Ankrum, and Connie Gilchrist.

★ ★ ★

'Passage to Marseille'

Humphrey Bogart in "Passage to Marseille" will head the program at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The new film is a melodrama telling about a group of prisoners escaped from Devil's Island who are picked up by a freighter bound for Marseille. Much of the action turns on conflicts between supporters of the Free French and those who favor a fascist regime. Michele Morgan, Claude Rains, Philip Dorn, and Sydney Greenstreet are conspicuous in the cast. The companion feature will be "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid" with Diana Lynn, Jimmy Lydon, and Charles Smith.

★ ★ ★

'Song of Bernadette'

The film version of "The Song of Bernadette" will be seen at the Majestic beginning next Wednesday, May 3, with an evening engagement. Continuous showings will start the next day. Jennifer Jones heads the cast.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the features at the Exeter will be "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," with Maria Montez and Jon Hall, and "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," with Warner Baxter and Reginald Denny.

★ ★ ★

At the Uptown

"Desert Song," starring Dennis Morgan and Irene Manning, will head the program at the Uptown beginning Thursday. The other features will be "Memphis Belle," recording a bombing flight over Germany.

★ ★ ★

'Standing Room Only'

Paulette Goddard and Fred MacMurray in "Standing Room Only" head the program starting today at the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay. The other feature is "The Navy Way," with Robert Lowery, Jean Parker, and William Henry.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

The following houses are planning to continue their present features for another week:

Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," comedy with Danny Kaye making his screen debut, and "Passport to Destiny," with Elsa Lanchester. Now in third week. In prospect is "Follow the Boys," a musical with Sophie Tucker, Vera Zorina, W. C. Fields, Marlene Dietrich, and Orson Welles among the many stars who participate.

Paramount and Fenway — "In Our Time," romance against a Polish background before and during the war, with Ida Lupino and Paul Henried, and "Tornado." Second week starts today.

David McCord's Water Colors On Exhibition

The second exhibition of water colors by David McCord will be on view at Doll and Richards through May 6.

Mr. McCord is a poet, not a painter, who has been grounded in the elements of technical handling. His picture-making is a spontaneous performance. His hand is prompted in a groping but eager way by feeling. He sets down strokes which approximate the shape of things. He alludes, suggests, improvises. Intensity of feeling endows the effort with plausibility. There is communicated in the thrust of a line, in the pearly haze of a tone, in the vivid rosiness of a hue, the painter's roused response.

Permitting a margin of error for dauntless improvisation we may accompany the poet and gaze upon upon Canadian cliffs, contemplate a stout pine tree silhouetted against the sky, look into mountain vistas. He would, if he could, set the panoramic perspectives of a Chinese poet-painter before us. But his hand lacks the flexibility, the turn, the grace, the dexterity. The Chinese poet learned to paint when he learned syntax. Picture-making and phrase-making were cultivated simultaneously. One should desire to paraphrase in paint the cogent written passage. It is unlikely, however, that he would permit the written word as free and unruly handling as he does the brush. D. A.

Shakespeare Thursday

The Boston Tributary Theater's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given at New England Mutual Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon. The musical score will be conducted by Harry Ellis Dickson of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Spring Season Opens Tuesday Under Fiedler

The Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will open its season Tuesday evening in Symphony Hall. Programs for the first week follow:

Tuesday, May 2

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar
Overture to "Der Freischutz" Weber
Gavotte from the "Classical Symphony" Prokofiev
March from "The Love of Three Oranges" Prokofiev
"Voices of Spring" Waltzes Strauss
"Facade" Suite Walton
"Wachet Auf" from Cantata 140 Bach
March Slave Tchaikovsky
"Oklahoma," Selection Rodgers and Hart
Arranged by Peter Bodge
Holiday for Strings Rose
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Peter Bodge

Wednesday, May 3

"Washington Post" March Sousa
Overture, "The Roman Carnival" Berlioz
Circus Polka Stravinsky
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" Bizet
Valse Triste Sibelius
Overture, "Wallium Tell" Rossini
Warsaw Concerto Addinsell
(In one movement)
Piano: Leo Litwin
Waltz of the Flowers from "Nutcracker Suite" Tchaikovsky
"Night and Day" Porter
Knightsbridge March from "London Suite" Eric Coates

Thursday, May 4

March from "The Queen of Sheba" Gounod
Overture to "Mignon" Thomas
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" Arr. by Pochon
Waltz Scene from "Faust" Gounod
Suite from "Peer Gynt" Grieg
Pavane for a Dead Infanta Ravel
Finale, Symphony No. 4 in F minor Tchaikovsky
"España" Waltzes Waldteufel
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" Morton Gould
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" Bizet

Friday, May 5

"Day of Victory" March Persis Cox
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" Glinka
Prelude, Minuet, and Fugue for Strings Katharine Conning
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" Saint-Saëns
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasy Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto No. 1 in G minor Mendelssohn
Soloist: Denise Bacon
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes Strauss
"As Time Goes By" from "Casablanca" Huofeldt
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn Valerius

Saturday, May 6

Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" Berlioz
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" Strauss
Suite of English Folk Songs Vaughan Williams
"Girls of Baden" Waltzes Komzak
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Regis College Glee Club, Conducted by Mary Louise Gallen.
Americana Gibb
Agnus Dei Bizet
"Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" Herbert
Ave Maria Schubert-Wilhelmi
Bolero Ravel
"Semper Fidelis" March Sousa
Regis College Alma Mater

Sunday, May 7

Leonard Bernstein, Conducting
Overture to "Leonore" No. 3 Beethoven
Suite from "Our Town" Copland
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto Ravel
Soloist: Leonard Bernstein
Conductor: Louis Speyer
Overture to "The Bat" Strauss
"Emperor" Waltzes Strauss
Hungarian Dances Nos. 5 and 6 Brahms

Monday, May 8

"Calling All Workers," March Coates
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" Rossini
"Country Gardens" Grainger
"Soviet Iron Works" Mossolov
Cotillon Benjamin
Scherzo from "A Midsummernight's Dream" Mendelssohn
Overtitre to "Rienzi" Wagner
"Oklahoma" Selection Rodgers and Hart
Arranged by Bodge
Ballet, "The Golden Age" Shostakovitch
"Up the Street," March Morse

Warner Brothers will present Paul Lukas, Ida Lupino, and Sydney Greenstreet in the film version of a Rita Weiman story, "One Man's Secret."

© United Artists

Constance Dowling and Nelson Eddy
In "Knickerbocker Holiday," coming tomorrow to State and Orpheum

Try-Out Play for May

"Are Fathers Necessary?" a comedy about a mother and three children against a suburban New York setting, is reported by the New York Times as a possible try-out play for Boston. The play is expected to reach New York early in June, which would bring it here late in May.

Janet Beacher will head a cast which includes Jean DeBriac, Frances Carson, Dorothy Vaughan, Boyd Davis, Paul McVey, Gene Gary, David Leland, Anne Henderson, William Berens, Barry McCollum, Ben Shaw, George Holmes, Marjorie Clemens, and Elizabeth Burt. The playwright is Frederick Jackson, and the producers are Charles Leonard and Thomas McQuillan.

'Pick-Up Girl' for N. Y.

Elsa Shelley's play, "Pick-Up Girl" dealing with the subject of juvenile delinquency, will close its career at the Wilbur on Saturday, a week earlier than originally planned, and will go at once to the 48th Street Theater in New York, where it will open on Tuesday.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—Fred Waring's Orchestra,
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:30 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—To midnight same as WNAC.

Special Cornell Matinee

Katharine Cornell will give a special matinee of "Lovers and Friends" at the Plymouth Tuesday for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America. The papers of incorporation of the fund in 1882 contain the names of every theatrical manager in Boston. Daniel Frohman was the last survivor of the 248 incorporators.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Midnight Workers Playtime. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—George Blake. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Piston and Copland Music Played in Harvard Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Between the help of a benefaction known as the Beebe-Atherton Fund and the friendly, neighborly interest of the Cambridge public, a concert representing the Harvard University Department of Music was put on in Sanders Theater last night in the best of style and to fine acclaim.

The composers supplying material for the program were Walter Piston of the college faculty and Aaron Copland, visiting lecturer. The performers were Ruth Posselt and Richard Burgin, violinists; Jean Bedetti, violoncellist; and Jesús María Sanromá and Irving G. Pine, pianists; along with Mr. Copland in the role also of pianist. Mr. Piston was in the audience and shared applause with the players of his pieces.

★ ★ ★

The works from the pen of Mr. Piston were the Violin Sonata, written in 1939, and Trio for violin, cello and piano, written in 1935. Those of Mr. Copland's doing were all said to be of more or less recent date, comprising Piano Sonata, Violin Sonata, and Danzon Cubano for two pianos.

Thus is a new generation of music-creating pedagogues encouraged and coddled along, the former generation being turned out on the world and left to make its own way. Under such conditions as these the American art of tone finds itself advanced and hastened toward its day of realization. In the nature of things it is all very scholarly and well inside the traditions as far as Mr. Piston's compositions are concerned. With Mr. Copland, an addition from the practical world of music, a temporary breeze, we may suppose, the case is different.

★ ★ ★

As for the particular occasion in the snug, timbered, resonant old auditorium known as Sanders, execution, interpretation, and sound were something to give everybody pleasure. Anyone present not taking kindly to modern fantasies of rhythm and curiosities of dissonance could abide Copland for the sake of Piston; while anyone zealous for novelty could stand Piston for the thrill experienced from Copland. In any event, the program had the balance and contrast that is always wanted; and certainly the platform personnel was all that even a most favored and spoiled public could ask for.

Look at the younger element in the house, the question, certain to say, was of the temporary breeze. The Piano Sonata, played by the composer himself, stood out more starkly original and characteristic than the Violin Sonata, which inclined toward the neo-classic—a tailored piece of business—and more so, too, than the Danzon Cubano, which proved largely freakishness and fooling.

The Piano Sonata disclosed traits, at once novel and fascinating, of a sort to beguile listeners and to earn it entrance at last into the repertory. It seemed the kind of work that pianists would like to take out of the hands of Mr. Copland and show him how it ought to be treated.

Elmer Frye, Warner Bros.

Humphrey Bogart

In "Passage to Marseille," due at the Metropolitan Thursday.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rogers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Pick-up Girl," melodrama by Elsa Shelley. Featuring William Harrigan, Pamela Rivers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Lovers and Friends," by Dodie Smith. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Boston Opera House—"Trial by Jury," and "Pinafore," Wednesday afternoon and evening, presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Matinees at 2:30.

Dance

Peabody Playhouse—Dance program by Anna Sokolow and her dance group. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:45, 6, 9. "The Memphis Belle." 2, 5:03, 8:10.
Fenway—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.
Kenmore—"One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March, Martha Scott. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche, Mary Martin. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Snow White." 10:29 a. m., 12:23, 2:17, 4:11, 6:05, 7:59, 9:53.
Metropolitan—"Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "You Can't Ration Love," Bette Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.
Modern—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.
Orpheum—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:45.
Paramount—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:30.
RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho!," Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:35, 9:10.
Scollay—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:45. "Negro Soldier," 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:40, 9.
State—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:10, 10:05. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Memphis Belle." "Rudy Valley with the Coast Guard Band." "Sportscope." "Camera Digest." Cartoons, latest newsreel and other shorts.
Telepix—"Memphis Belle." "Labor Problems." "Animals vs. Nature." "Water Nymphs." "Vesuvius Explodes." "Digest of World News." News color cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes. 1:05, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:25, 9:45. "Negro Soldier." 9:05, 11:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:25, 8:55.

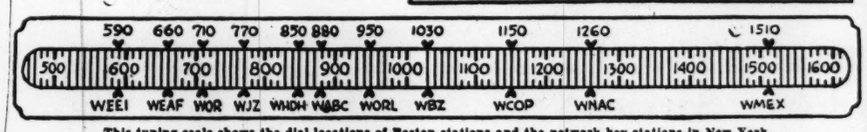
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Casinova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones. 2, 7.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Calling Doctor Death," Lon Chaney.
Regent: "Fired Wife," Diana Barrymore. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. Matinees 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. "Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary.
Coolidge Corner: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol.
Cleveland Circle: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. June Havoc. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Whispering Footsteps," J. Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 2, 8.
University: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 2:30, 6, 9:15. "The Memphis Belle." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney, Patricia Morison. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 3:10, 9:25. Singing Contest, 8:45.
Park— "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "High Explosives," Chester Morris, Jean Parker.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Beautiful, But Broke," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 6:15. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:40, 5:50, 9. "March of Time and Shorts.
Mystic: "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 2:20, 8:25. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Basil Rathbone. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones.
Fellsway: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected Sports.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. Selected shorts.
NATICK—Colonial: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter, Lynn Merrick. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
NEWTON—Paramount: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, L. Merrick. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
Strand: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Memphis Belle." 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 2:18, 8:03. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 3:43, 9:28.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Dr. Gillespie's Crime Case," Lionel Barrymore. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. **Coolidge:** "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Task Force," short. Technicolor feature.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Children of Mars," and other short subjects.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Mystery Melodies
3:15	'Caribbean' drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Snapshots	Drama; Dept. of Education; speaker; orch.	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"		"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	News; Jan Savitt's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Claude Thornhill's Or.
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Fats Waller's Orch.
4:45	"Kind to Animals"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Dodgers baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Follies"; Evelyn	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden,
5:15	Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Studio speaker	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Musically Yours	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Elsen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade: 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; western drama	Port Embarkation Band	"Halls of Montezuma":	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch		John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hildegarde; H Sosnick's Or	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama		L. Romay; D. Rodney	'Merry Widow' selection
9:00	F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Saint
9:15	Adolphe Menjou,	Network program	Ray Milland, guest	'Return of Nick Carter'	Saëns: Carnival
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Francis Craig's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy, H Peary	Mechanics Arts Presents:
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Thanks to Shakespeare	Drama, "Submerged"
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	Romberg; Maytime	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air"; music; speaker	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade: Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Stone's Orch.	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:30	Eileen Farrell; B.	Fishermen's program	Arthur Hopkins presents: "Redemption"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Herrmann, cond.	Musical program; News		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orch.	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news: Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news,	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Paul Mann's Orch.
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow'; dr.	Yankee House Party	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	Talk; Music Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Rakov's Or.; vocalist	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Carlson, news	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	"Be Kind to Animals"	"Victory Matinee"; Music	Treasury Salute
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program		Cedric Foster, news	America Sings
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Curtain Time
2:30	Dramatic serial	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World'; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Melodies of Home"	Patterns in Rhythm	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Caribbean; Drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch; WHDH	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	'Help Wanted'; Int	Studio Orch.; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	News; Count Basie's Or.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:30	Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	Ralph Forbes; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Dodgers baseball game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Julia Sanderson Comments; Variety show	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Follies; Music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45			'Front Page Farrell'; sk		News service
6:00	'Page One'; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Briggs & Saltman, piano	"Digest"; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Salon music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	"

Boston-Packed Family Kits Aid Home-Going Russians

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hundreds of Russian civilians now returning to homes in areas reconquered by their victorious armies are setting up housekeeping with the aid of kits packed by school children and clubwomen in Greater Boston. Since the project was begun early this year, well over 3,000 Family Emergency Kits have started on their long trek to Russia from the Boston Headquarters of Russian War Relief, according to Mrs. Earnest B. Dustan, Chairman of the local Kit Committee.

School children have entered into this project with enthusiasm. At the Jeremiah Burke High School in Dorchester, for instance, they have packed 50. Here two girls from each room were chosen to collect the necessary articles, which include such things as work gloves, dehydrated soups, evaporated milk, needles and thread, and a prize was awarded the room which filled the most kits.

Fifty more have been packed by students at the Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls. The school brigade so far includes Thompson Junior High, Dorchester Boys' High, Wendell Holmes Junior High, Dedham Country Day, Jamaica Plain High, Girls' Latin, the Donald McKay School in East Boston, the Belmont Day School, the Brimmer May School, Erskine, Woodward School in Quincy, and Wheelock College.

In several cases, some of the children contributed money and others went out and bought the articles. In all cases the boys and girls did the packing themselves. Each kit bears a personal message to the recipient written by the children who packed it.

Outstanding among the clubs participating in the campaign is the Women's City Club, which has to date filled and packed more than 100 kits. Greater Boston Girl Scouts have also responded to the Kit Appeal. The national quota is five million.

Russian War Relief reports that several religious groups which are contributing to the campaign, among them the Southern Baptists, Methodists, Seventh Day Adventists, and Christian Scientists, are substituting a pair of warm socks for the cigarettes included in each of the standard kits.

Thursday Programs

Business and Professional Women's Club—"The Contribution Made to Us by the Recent Refugees" will be the subject of a talk by George Selleck, member of the Society of Friends International Service, at a meeting of the International Relations Round Table at 43 Charles St. Supper is at 6 o'clock; speaking at 7. Miss Frances Dalrymple is Chairman.

Second District Past Presidents' Club—The Braintree Philergians will be hostess at the annual meeting to be held at All Souls' Church, Braintree. Business at 11:30 will be followed by a social hour in charge of Mrs. Harry Johnson and Mrs. Edgar A. Gregor. Luncheon is at 12:45. At 2 p. m., the Philergians will present their annual play under the direction of Mrs. Harold C. Pearl, Drama Chairman.

Women's City Club—Following a dinner in her honor, Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, President, will give an illustrated talk on "More Authors at Home."

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Dr. Samuel Macauley Lindsay will take the place of Carl Wetherell who was scheduled to speak at 11 a. m. Dr. Lindsay will discuss "World Affairs." Following a Membership Luncheon at 12:30, Mrs. J. Dyer Ridley, State Director of Finger Painting for U. S. U. Clubs in Massachusetts, will give a demonstration of this art.

Association of Bank Women—Mrs. Florence A. Stevens, Deputy Director of the Citizen's Service Corporation for Maine, will be guest speaker at an evening meeting of the New England Division of the Association at the Women's Republican Club. Mrs. Bernice D. Parks, Regional Vice-President, will be Chairman.

You Can Walk to See the Magnolias

By a Staff Photographer

They're Out Whether You Can Ride or Not

Fewer suburbanites are driving down Boston's Commonwealth Avenue this year to see if the magnolias are out; in other words, to see if spring is actually here. Lack of gasoline rules out what used to be a favorite pleasure jaunt, but for those who are questioning the arrival of spring the photographer supplies the evidence. The magnolias are in bloom, as pink and white as ever; and just as beautiful. Miss Sylvia Goldberg, who is admiring a resplendent tree near the corner of Massachusetts Avenue, recommends a walk all the way down to the Public Garden. The blossoms will be their loveliest this week, and thousands are expected to enjoy their beauty.

Food Problems Of Restaurant Get Attention

In a campaign to aid New England restauranteurs, who are now called upon to feed more people on the home and production front than ever before—busy civilians, hungry war workers, and the ever-moving armed forces—George R. LeSauvage, President of the National Restaurant Association, will discuss current and postwar restaurant problems at the Hotel Statler on April 27.

In addressing the New England Regional Restaurant Conference, which opens the three-day 20th New England Hotel Show and Wartime Conference at the Statler, Mr. LeSauvage will stress two Government campaigns: No Waste—Food Fights for Freedom, and the greater use of the seven basic foods. These are milk and milk products, meats, poultry and fish, eggs, butter, breads and cereals, yellow and green vegetables, and citrus fruits.

"The restaurants of the nation are doing a good job of feeding the public nutritional meals in spite of the scarcity of many foods, a universal shortage of help, rationing and other necessary wartime regulations," Mr. LeSauvage says. "Lack of replacements is allowing equipment to deteriorate rapidly under the tremendous pressure of business upon us. But it is the purpose of the restaurant operator to do his job.

"We propose that the 30,000,000 people who eat in our places every day are going to be fed, and are going to be fed with the best possible food that we can obtain. The strange part of all this is that in a recent survey made by an independent agency, it was disclosed that over 30,000,000 people in this country do not know restaurants are rationed food the same as the housewife."

Meantime, the vanguard of prominent resort operators, already in Boston to attend the Conference, agree that New England's great recreational area is in for another great summer vacation business.

Everyone in the business frankly admits that the help problem will be serious, some services may have to be further curtailed. Harry S. Morehouse, Secretary of the New England Hotel Association, a member of the Parker House staff says, "The New England hotel folks are Yankees. They have ingenuity. They handled the situation admirably last year. They'll do it again this."

Plan to Teach Democracy To Nazi Prisoners Urged

Segregation of Nazis from non- and anti-Nazi among German war prisoners in this country was the keynote of the resolution passed at last night's meeting of the Boston group of the Friends of Free Germany.

Emma Gelders Sterne, author of the novel "Incident in Yorkville," who delivered the opening speech at the meeting, predicted that unless our present lackadaisical policies were reversed, about 150,000 German prisoners would return from the United States after the defeat of Germany better Nazis than they were when captured.

Far-sighted programs have been proposed by educators and psychologists, Mrs. Sterne said, whereby these prisoners could be given an opportunity to catch up with the rest of the world in democratic ideology, but such plans have been paid very little attention.

The reasons advanced for this wasted opportunity, Mrs. Sterne said, were superficial and featherweight compared to the tremendous need, and all obstacles could easily be surmounted if we were sure in our own minds concerning the kind of war we are fighting. Mrs. Sterne recommended separation of the incorrigible Nazi prisoners from those disposed to accept democracy, and encouragement of the latter group by access to books, lectures and actual practice in democratic methods.

Dr. Leo Gross, professor of International Law at Wellesley College, outlined the provisions of the Geneva Conventions concerning the treatment of war prisoners, and affirmed that a program of democratization could be undertaken without violating the spirit or letter of the Geneva Convention.

Practical suggestions for the carrying out of re-education in prison camps were made by Ernest S. Pisko, a former Viennese newspaper editor, who also discussed the psychological effects such action might have among the prisoners themselves as well as in Germany.

The resolution urging consideration of the program as outlined by the three speakers, will be submitted to the Provost Marshal General's office by Albert Wollenberger, chairman of the Friends of Free Germany.

Broken Axle on El Ties Up Thousands In Eight-Hour Wait

A Cambridge-bound two-car elevated train speeding into the entrance of the Kendall Square tunnel early yesterday afternoon broke an axle, causing an eight-hour delay in service to Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, and surrounding suburbs, and inconveniencing thousands of commuters.

Elevated officials said that there was no way to estimate accurately the number of persons affected by the accident but that they would run into several thousands.

The train ripped up about 150 feet of track before it came to a stop in the tunnel between Kendall Square and the Cambridge side of the West Boston bridge. No one was injured.

Yesterday's tieup was the worst in the history of the Elevated and it wasn't until 9:15 p. m. that normal service was restored. More than 200 workmen were sent into the tunnel to make repairs. The Elevated quickly set up a shuttle system to aid home-going crowds.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Business Gets Plea to Turn In Old Paper

Boston businessmen were urged yesterday by Governor Saltonstall to take an active part in the approaching office waste paper campaign which will begin next Monday under the auspices of the Advertising Club of Boston in co-operation with the Boston Salvage Committee and War Production Board.

Simultaneously Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner of Boston, said he would instruct all division commanders to make sure waste paper at the stations is turned over to the drive.

"It is our home front duty," said Governor Saltonstall, "to cooperate in this drive. The War Production Board has announced the paper shortage is serious. It threatens to handicap the flow of supplies to our fighting men. Let us then consider it a duty to cooperate in the business office cleanup."

Police Commissioner Sullivan gave his wholehearted endorsement to the office cleanup drive, saying, "It is an important phase of the war effort that deserves the support of every business office in the city."

Giving instructions for readying the paper for collection, George C. Wiswell, Chairman of the Advertising Club's special salvage committee said: "Loose papers should be tied lengthwise and crosswise with strong twine in bundles 12 to 18 inches thick. Books should be tied the same way, in units of about 25 pounds. Dates on which they will be collected are soon to be announced."

Rare Art Treasure Is Found In Dusty Boston Auction Room

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the dusty bric-a-brac of a Boston auction room the Museum of Fine Arts has obtained a rare painting of about 1400 A. D. It was discovered by Mrs. Georg Swarzenski, whose husband for the past five years has been Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Mediaeval Art at the Museum.

One of Mrs. Swarzenski's favorite pastimes is to prowl about antique and junk shops. "You understand, it is my pleasure," she told the reporter who went to interview her. The painting is on a wood panel, and while he has not yet had time to study it, Dr. Swarzenski says it is obviously pre-van Eyck in period, probably from North Germany and related to three schools of painting: the Hanseatic (or Saxon), the Cologne and the Bohemian.

Such works are extremely rare. Examples are to be found in Hamburg and Hanover. In the United States the only institution known to possess such a painting is the Cleveland Museum of Art. The subject of the Boston picture is the "Coronation of the Virgin."

The panel had been put under glass and into a 19th century frame. It was covered with dust, but the colors were remarkably brilliant, and the gold untarnished. It was practically intact and will require very little restoration. All this Mrs. Swarzenski noticed on her first visit to the auction room. When she read the Italian inscription, "Scuola d'Avignone," she said to herself, "That's not of Avignon, but it looks like a very old painting."

Her husband was out of town at the time. When he returned she said, "I think I have seen a very interesting old painting." Together they went to look at it. For several days Dr. Swarzenski thought it over, then remarked, "You are right, it is a very interesting picture." They called up the Curator of Paintings at the Museum, William G. Constable, who sent a Museum expert to see the panel. And the Museum bought it.

This is not the first time that Mrs. Swarzenski has brought a treasure out of the dust pile. In her dining room in Brookline hangs a tiny study of a head, in water color, which she found on a similar excursion. The signature is "Renoir." It has been established as a genuine sketch for one of that artist's well-known paintings. All over Europe she has had her quiet fun in the antique shops. A large figure painting in the style of Titian was one of the results.

She has been a profound student of art, herself, and when the weather is fine she often takes her sketch block into the streets and parks, and makes water colors or black and white sketches. She has just finished a study of the loading area at the back of the Sears, Roebuck & Company Building. For a number of years, while her husband was general director of five museums in Frankfurt, she wrote articles, illustrated with her own sketches, for the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Governors' Day Held at Devens; Oath of Allegiance Room Opens

War Activities in New England

Opening of the newly decorated "oath of allegiance room" at Fort Devens is to feature the "Governors' Day" observance at Fort Devens today, with four of the New England Governors taking part in the exercises. In this room, where inductees become soldiers, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, and the Adjutant Generals of Maine and Vermont are to participate in the ceremonies. Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding officer of the First Service Command, will escort the civilian dignitaries, who will be welcomed by Col. H. M. Estes, post commander, and Col. W. O. Shrum, commander of the reception center. A review of the receiving battalions is expected to complete the day's formalities.

Aviators Commissioned

Completion of their training as aviators at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida, is announced by First Naval District here today, for 40 New Englanders who have been commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve and ensigns in the Naval Reserve. Commissioned Second Lieutenants were: Phillip J. Begin, Danvers; Wayne H. Knight, Lebanon, N. H.; Bernard Kramer, Providence, R. I.; Standage Gordon Johndroe, Jr., Concord, Mass.; Paul Alfred Lucey, Taunton, Mass.; James Cottrell Madigan IV, Houlton, Maine; Edward Leo McMahon, Lowell, Mass.; Walter J. Ogar, Jr., Dorchester, Mass.

Commissioned Ensigns were: Owen J. Cooney, Roslindale, Mass.; Ralph E. Herrick, Jr., North Reading, Mass.; John Morris, Haverhill, Mass.; Robert Cummings, Rochester, N. H.; Ollie Fred Smith, Bridgewater, Maine; Raymond J. Andrews, New Bedford, Mass.; William A. Sinnott, Dorchester, Mass.; Arthur V. Marrs, Melrose, Mass.; John I. Logan, Middleboro, Mass.; John R. Briggs, Jr., Ashburnham, Mass.; Ernest J. Farrell, Stoneham, Mass.; Frederick Sedorchuk, Salem, Mass.; Joseph E. Wall, Swampscott, Mass.; William Lowney, Watertown, Mass.; Frederick Sherman Hopkins, Jr., Springfield, Mass.; Chester H. Dorchester, Marlboro, Mass.; Frederick P. Chapin, Lynn, Mass.; Paul Bestick, Worcester, Mass.; Roderick Colon Hamilton, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Ralph E. Watson, Jr., Wollaston, Mass.; Arthur J. Shea, Dorchester, Mass.; George Joseph Vigeant, Jr., Woonsocket, R. I.; Francis Colbert, Somerville, Mass.; Michael C. Zwirbla, Maynard, Mass.; Jacobus T. Antoniewicz, Waltham, Mass.; Achor B. Campbell, Jr., Stoughton, Mass.; Nelson Marcus Stinson, Milford, N. H.; Raymond Charles Sormanti, Providence, R. I.; Elwin Edward Sparling, Providence, R. I.; Robert Charles Wikstrand, Woonsocket, R. I.; John P. Dempsey, Newton, Mass.; Joseph W. Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.

Coast Guard

Eighty thousand of the Coast Guard's 150,000 enlisted men will be at sea on foreign duty by the end of the fiscal year starting July 1, 1944, according to Vice-Admiral Russell B. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard as quoted in the semi-official Army-Navy Journal. He pointed out that this will mean an increase of 17,000 men shifted to combat zones. Increased use of helicopters to strengthen the air arm of the service is also contemplated according to the same authority with at least 210 in use for rescue, patrol and anti-submarine operations. During 1942 and 1943, Admiral Waesche pointed out the Coast Guard manned its own large force of cutters and patrol craft and in addition served on 27 transports, 90 D E's and frigates, 60 landing ships of all types and 28 miscellaneous craft.

Bay State Marines

Marines from Massachusetts in a detachment of 15 continued mopping-up operations on the northern coast of New Britain and captured 28 Japanese prisoners without firing a single shot, according to a delayed dispatch from Cape Gloucester received here today. "We just landed there, rounded up the Japs and started back. We didn't fire a shot," said Corporal David G. Howe of Watertown, a squad leader. Others in the patrols were Private, First Class, Edward H. Ethier of Greenfield; Private, First Class, Bernard J. Summers of Roxbury; Private Leonard H. Ratcliffe of Laurel and Platoon Sergeant Richard A. Tully of Great Barrington.

WAC Benefits

Members of the Women's Army Corps are entitled to the same benefits for their dependents as are the soldiers in the Army, according to Captain Anne B. Cowan of the First Service Command Headquarters. Family allowances are allowed the dependents of any enlisted women of the first through the seventh grades, Captain Cowan explained, adding that the three classes of dependents are the same for the WAC as G. I. Joe.

Boston City Club Medal for 1943 Awarded to Late Joseph B. Eastman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Awarding of the Boston City Club Medal for 1943 to the late Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, was announced today by Marcus Beebe II, President of the club.

The medal is awarded to a resident of Greater Boston for outstanding public service. Throughout his long service in Washington as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Eastman maintained his interest in local affairs and was on the voting list of Winchester as a legal resident of the town.

Mr. Beebe said the award was made on the basis of "the superb work done by Mr. Eastman as Director of Defense Transportation. While his service was of value to the whole country it was of particular benefit to Boston as one of the important centers."

Mr. Eastman's work in Boston began in 1905 when, following his graduation from Amherst College in 1904 he engaged in social settlement work at the South End House. He was Secretary of the Public Franchise League of Boston from 1906 to 1915 and a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission from 1913 to 1917, when he was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. From 1933 to 1936 he was detached from his duty on the I. C. C. to serve as Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

The Boston City Club award was originated in 1940 by Major Charles P. Howard, U. S. A., when he was president of the club. Previous awards have been made to Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Parole; Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner of Boston; Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation of Boston, and Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Director of the Beth Israel Hospital.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps AB, through Q8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps R8, S8, and T8, will become valid May 7; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, through K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Postal-Worker Loss at Record

With 57 additional postal men from the Boston district answering the call to the colors in March, and 37 others leaving thus far in April, the shortage of skilled postal workers in this area reached new peaks, according to Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster at Boston.

"There were 1,492 Boston postal men in the armed forces, prior to the departure of the March and April numbers," said Mr. Connelly, "which focuses attention on the difficulty of inexperienced men providing the type and class of service normally available."

Zone numbers have been provided to assist in the rapid and accurate handling of the mails, he explained, and, while not a war measure, makes it possible to employ inexperienced personnel in the postal service, he said. Use of the numerals in addressing mail is practically a necessity and the public should use them at all times, he said. All that is necessary is for the public to include their zone number or their office zone number in their address and provide it to all their correspondents, and at the same time ascertain the zone numbers of correspondents in any of the 124 leading cities using the zoning system and use it when addressing mail to them.

Postmasters in these 124 cities have been authorized to accept any list of addresses for their own city, affix the zone numbers, and return the list to the patron free of postage. This enables those who use the mails to any extent, to ascertain the zone numbers of those to whom they address mail.

Deely to Run for Congress

John M. Deely of Lee, who recently resigned as State Rationing Executive, today announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District. Mr. Deely is President of the Lee Lime Company.

Piano Recital Announced

A senior recital will be given by Evelyn Thompson, pianist, in the concert room of the Boston Conservatory of Music, Friday evening at 8:15. Miss Thompson comes from Akron, Ohio, and is a pupil of Georg Fior. The recital is open to the public without charge.

Airport Runway Fill Progressing

Nearly 23 per cent of the fill estimated necessary for construction of the foundation of a new 7,000-foot runway and the extension of an existing runway to 5,000 feet at the Logan International Airport, East Boston, has been placed, it was stated in a report received today by the Waterways Division of the State Public Works Department.

The Gahagan Construction Corporation of New York, which won the contract to place 4,500,000 cubic yards of fill, reported that 943,000 cubic yards are now in place.

Operation of the dredge, which has been pumping fill from the harbor bottom, was delayed considerably when a layer of boulders was encountered in the burrow area, the report said. The approach of mild weather, it is expected, will increase the speed of the work.

Executives Club to Meet

"Managing the Manpower of Tomorrow's Business" is the topic to be discussed by C. W. Ufford, Vice-President of the Barrington Associates, Inc., of New York, before the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House tomorrow noon.

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FREDERIC C. CHURCH FREDERICK G. FARQUHAR CHARLES C. HEWITT COLLINS GRAHAM JOHN W. GAHAN STANLEY H. KING

American Planes Batter Brunswick in 12th Consecutive Day of Bombing

Continued from Page 1

ment as of "medium" strength, escorted by up to 750 fighters.

This indicated the total force was similar to that of over 1,000 planes from Britain which hit three Nazi airfields in France and industrial targets in Germany April 25, but smaller than the 2,000-plane armadas sent out in daylight five times since the gigantic offensive began.

Not a single bomber was lost in the operation. The raiders bombed by instrument through overcast skies which apparently hampered the enemy defenses.

While heavy bombers continued their unprecedented campaign to knock the enemy's air defenses flat, hundreds of fighter planes blackened the skies over the English Channel in an onslaught against targets in occupied territory similar to the attacks which cost three bombers April 25. The explosions from their assault were heard all the way across the Channel.

Lightnings, Thunderbolts, and Mustangs escorted the four-engined bombers to Germany and the first fighter pilots returning said they encountered no German fighters in the deepening overcast. These pilots went only part way to the target, however.

The first Fortress crewmen back from Brunswick said they bombed by instrument through heavy clouds without sighting enemy fighters. But had to face heavy antiaircraft and rocket fire from the ground.

Meanwhile CBS correspondent Howard K. Smith in a radiocast from Bern, Switzerland, reported Budapest in Hungary half destroyed, Sofia in Bulgaria three fourths destroyed, and German rail traffic snarled throughout the Balkans by Allied bombings.

Lend-Lease Figures Explain Soviet Gains

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 26

Nearly 250 planes, more than 230 tanks, and 7,000 other military motor vehicles a week were sent overseas to Allied nations during January and February under the Lend-Lease program, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reported.

Mr. Crowley credited tens of thousands of Lend-Lease trucks with playing a vital role in the Soviet westward drive in the Ukraine and Crimea.

Furthermore, Soviet-produced tanks were augmented in the offensive drives by Lend-Lease General Shermans, Mr. Crowley added.

Since March 11, 1941, the United States has produced more than 165,000 planes, 59,000 tanks and 2,000,000 other military vehicles, Mr. Crowley reported, adding that the United States retained four-fifths of the planes and two-thirds of the other equipment.

Russia:

Red Army Launches Broad Attack

The Red Army has launched an attack on a broad front in Southern Russia from the Carpathians to the Black Sea, German and Romanian reports said.

A German communiqué said the Nazis had scored "a complete defensive victory after heavy battles" when the Red Army attacked in the lower Dnestr April 25 with strong artillery and air strength. The Nazis asserted they had sealed off Soviet break-throughs.

Since April 22 Russian communiqués have omitted mention of any large-scale land fighting.

The Germans said their forces, along with Romanian troops, had driven into Russian lines northwest of Iasi and "smashed enemy offensive preparations," and added that Hungarian troops had frustrated Soviet counterthrusts supported by tanks in an area between the Carpathian Mountains and the upper Dnestr.

Front dispatches reaching Moscow said the Germans are flying six-engined transport planes into the Sevastopol battle zone seeking to speed the evacuation of the besieged Axis garrison.

A dispatch to Red Star said the Germans had placed antiaircraft guns in trenches, streets, housetops, and barges and sent up a "storm of fire" which, however, did not halt Soviet airmen hammering at the port night and day.

One Izvestia correspondent said the Germans were protecting the Sevastopol evacuation "using everything still able to shoot."

He said the Red Army had reached positions beyond the Inkerman Heights overlooking the city.

Soviet Goal:

Russians Pledge Conquest of Reich

The Red Army intends to drive into Germany in a mighty continuation of its 1944 offensive to exterminate Hitler's legions and bring about the Nazis' final capitulation in close collaboration with the Allies, an authoritative Soviet war review said.

The review, broadcast by the Moscow Radio, declared that 500,000 Axis troops had been slain or captured and enormous booty swept up in less than two months on the lower Russian front, without counting the Crimea. Since last summer the Red Army has liberated more than 65,000 localities and more than 310,000 square miles of territory, the review added.

"By its victories, the Red Army has widely facilitated for our Allies the possibility of opening military actions on a large scale in the West and South that are being expected with impatience by the whole world," declared the article, written by Dmitri Manuilsky, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

"Basing itself on the victories it has achieved," the review said, "the Red Army sees its task today in the complete expulsion of the enemy from the Soviet Union, in pursuing and finishing off his armed forces, not only on the territory of his vassals and the states subjugated by him, but also on the territory of Germany itself, and in achieving in close collaboration with our Allies the rout of the German Fascist Army and the capitulation of Fascist Germany."

Sea Battle:

Nazi Destroyer Sunk by British

The sinking of a German destroyer by the British Navy off the northwest coast of France in the vicinity of the Isle de Bas was announced by the British Admiralty.

A naval offensive force, made up of both British and Canadian ships, and led by the cruiser Black Prince, intercepted the Nazi vessel as it sought to escape after being damaged early in the encounter.

It sank under the fire of the guns of three Canadian destroyers of the Tribal class and a British destroyer.

The vessel was one of three or four enemy destroyers encountered by the Allied naval force.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Land On Mjlet Island

Partisan troops of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have landed on Mjlet Island off Yugoslavia and are battling fiercely against the Nazi defenders, a Cairo radiocast declared.

The radiocast, quoting Free Yugoslav sources, said the Partisans went ashore under support of Allied warships on the 24-mile-long island, some 20 miles northwest of Ragusa.

Mjlet is 12 miles southeast of the German-held island of Korcula. Allied forces at last reports already held or were fighting on three other islands just north and west of Korcula.

Seizure of Mjlet thus would give the Allies island positions flanking Korcula on both sides, strengthening control over these Adriatic steppingstones for invasion of Yugoslavia or supply of the Yugoslav Partisans. Marshal Berz has claimed capture of Hvar Island above Korcula and at least part of Brac Island a few miles farther north and just south of Split. Berlin in March said 1,500 British and American Commandos had landed on Lissa, farther out in the Adriatic west of Korcula.

The German Radio, meanwhile, asserted the Partisan base of Mrkonjicgrad in Central Bosnia had been captured, and said the town had replaced Jajce as Partisan headquarters.

By a Staff Artist

Adriatic Island Invaded

Landing by Yugoslav Partisans on this strategic island revives speculation that a cross-Adriatic invasion of the Balkans may be envisaged by Allied commanders in Italy for the near future. This island and others surrounding it, which Allied forces now hold or are in the process of seizing, would make valuable air bases in the event of a thrust across the Adriatic.

Ritter Now Heads Middle East Staff

By Reuters

Cairo, April 26

It was officially announced here today that Col. William L. Ritter had been appointed Chief-of-Staff of United States Army forces in the Middle East. He succeeds Col. Clyde D. Keith who takes over the Middle East Service Command.

Italy:

Allies Improve Anzio Positions

Allied troops "continued to improve" their positions on the Anzio beachhead and heavy bombers blasted an aircraft factory at Turin, Italy, Allied Headquarters in Naples announced.

Other heavy bombers attacked a bridge at Parma and railyards at Ferrara, the bulletin said.

Thirteen Allied heavy bombers and three other planes were listed as missing from more than 1,400 sorties April 25 against the destruction of 14 enemy aircraft.

The raids included the pounding of communications north of the battle front.

Allied beachhead troops have been breaking the lull below Rome with several limited attacks in the Carano area in the central sector which have netted more than 50 prisoners.

In the most recent of the series, an American raiding party took nine prisoners—four of them coming in after a persuasive loudspeaker talk and five after a sharp fight. They were quoted as saying their casualties have been heavy and their water and food has been deteriorating in the past several weeks.

General Hube:

German Leader Killed in Crash

Col. Gen. Hans Hube, commander of a German army in Russia and commander in the defense of Sicily, has been killed in a flying accident, the German Radio announced.

Berlin announced on April 22 that Hitler had decorated General Hube with the oak leaves with swords and diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. A communiqué earlier had credited General Hube with leading his army from a trap in the Kramenets Podolsk area of the Western Ukraine. Moscow declared 26,000 Germans had been killed in the Skala traps near there.

New Guinea:

Allies Closing In On Three Airfields

Covered by warplanes operating off the captured Tadji airfield near Aitape, one spearhead of the American and Dutch invaders of Northern New Guinea was virtually within sight of the main airdrome at Hollandia, field reports indicated.

Opposition still was negligible, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported, and the only aerial molestation was from a lone Japanese plane which bombed one of the Hollandia beachheads, causing moderate damage and light casualties.

The three-runway Tadji airfield, 150 miles southeast of Hollandia, was captured by the first invasion wave a few hours after the April 22 landings, and immediately American and Australian engineers went to work with bulldozers and graders while troops chased the Japanese into the hills and jungle.

Captured enemy guns were set up as defense weapons and ground crews worked even at night by flashlight to whip the bomb-pocked field into shape.

Fifth Air Force and Australian planes based at Tadji then were put to work in the campaign of annihilation against 60,000 isolated New Guinea Japanese.

General MacArthur said the Aitape perimeter had been cleared of Japanese, but made no mention of Aitape Village, five miles northwest of the airdrome.

Allied bombers struck at every point from which the Japanese could mount aerial counterblows, while ground forces in the Hollandia area, advancing from the northwest in ankle-deep red mud at the base of the towering Cyclops Range, were last reported well beyond Sabron. This would put them three miles or less from the Hollandia airdrome, largest of three within the American and Dutch pincers.

Pacific:

Americans Seize Ujelang Island

Keeping offensives rolling over widely separated areas, American invasion forces in the Central Pacific moved 150 miles nearer Truk to seize Ujelang in the Western Marshalls the day after Southwest Pacific troops landed 1,600 miles away at Hollandia.

Ujelang is 644 miles east of Truk and within 264 miles of often-bombed Ponape in the Carolines. (Ujelang's main island, 2½ miles long, might serve as a base for fighters escorting bombers to Ponape and Truk.)

Overwhelming weak Japanese opposition, Americans struck at Ujelang April 23 and finished the occupation the next day. Hollandia was invaded April 22.

Burma:

Japanese Attack Chindit Road Blocks

Japanese jungle troops are attacking road and rail blocks established in Central Burma by Allied Chindits, air-borne troops, an Allied observer said.

At the same time, British forces continued to tighten their grip on the Imphal-Kohima area which had been threatened by a Japanese invasion of India designed to cut the Bengal-Assam railroad, Allied supply line to China and North Burma, a communiqué from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced.

The communiqué said British forces captured Mapao Hill north of the Imphal Plain, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

The Japanese know they must seek to dislodge obstructions the Chindits have placed on their communications 240 miles inside Burma, the observer declared, especially because of the aid such blocks give to Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces driving down upon them through the Mogaung Valley in the north.

At present the Chindits are astride more than 100 miles of Japanese communications serving the enemy in Northern Burma.

The Japanese are throwing waves of infantry against the perimeter of one Chindit road block established a month ago and are "perishing in droves," the commentator said.

China:

Chenghsien Believed In Japanese Hands

Japanese troops apparently have captured Chenghsien, rail junction on the north-south Peiping-Hankow railway and the east-west Lunghai line, and are fighting west of the city.

The latest Chinese communiqué did not mention Chenghsien, where the invaders had smashed into the suburbs, but its fall seemed likely.

The bulletin reported fierce fighting to the west in the Hulao Pass against Japanese columns hitting toward Loyang, and acknowledged that other enemy forces were within eight miles of Tengfeng, road junction 40 miles southwest of Chenghsien.

Foreign circles in Chungking said the Japanese may try to outflank Loyang, northwest of Tengfeng, and come to grips with the main Chinese Army in a long-range campaign against Chungking to the southwest.

The Chinese Command estimated that nearly 10,000 of 60,000 Japanese now engaged in this Honan Province fighting are operating in the Tengfeng sector. The Japanese were said to be in the suburbs of Mihsien, 20 miles east of Tengfeng.

Mitchell bombers of the United States 14th Air Force destroyed a 150-foot steamer off the southeastern coast of Hainan Island April 24 and left another ship listing, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced. Other Mitchells bombed railroad bridges in Northern Thailand.

P-40 Warhawks strafed barracks and other buildings at Kengtung in Eastern Burma and fighter-bombers wrecked an artillery post at Sienning in the Yangtze River area, all without loss. The bulletin said some 200 Japanese troops were caught on the parade ground in a previously announced raid against a camp at Tengchung in western Yunnan Province April 23, and "heavy casualties were inflicted."

U. S. Drive at Hollandia Paced by G. I. Bulldozers

Continued from Page 1

the airfields. And it was the job of the Engineers to build a road to at least the top of these ridges before enemy resistance could be organized. If they had not succeeded, the Japanese easily might have gained the ridge heights and, with mortars and artillery, decimated the beachhead.

I watched bulldozers at work on the initial stages of the road. Hopping aboard one of the big "cats," I asked the driver what his job was before the war. He answered, "I rode one of these things for 15 years for a big contractor."

Behind him as he lopped off ironwood trees, red cedar, and araucacia sweating men laid a wire-mesh netting on the sandy and red-clay surface. Then followed an amazing column of doughboys pulling tiny shell carriages by hand, big dump trucks, trailers loaded with building wood, mechanized artillery and ack-ack weapons, jeeps, and all the other paraphernalia of American mechanized war.

Sulgrave Manor To Get Original Washington Letter

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—A letter George Washington wrote at the age of 26 while an officer in the British Colonial Army has been bought by the National Art Collections Fund and will be presented to the Sulgrave Manor Board as a token of "the close friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples."

The letter was addressed to Robert Dinwiddie, then Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, but apparently was never dispatched. After writing it, Washington appears to have submitted it to a council of officers who revised it. He then sent the altered version and a covering letter to Dinwiddie. These are preserved in the Library of Congress, but neither is in Washington's handwriting.

The original draft, in what the donors termed Washington's "magnificently clear handwriting," counts the services of the Virginia regiment which Washington commanded.

Sulgrave Manor, Banbury, Oxfordshire, was the early English home of Washington's ancestors.

Londoners Swamp Clothes Cleaners

LONDON, April 26 (Reuters)—Newest wartime queues are at the cleaners.

So many Londoners are rushing to have clothes renovated that many branch offices of cleaning firms have been swamped with orders.

Some firms have told staffs to cut down still further the number of orders accepted to spread the work over a more reasonable period.

The manager of one branch office said today: "Customers begin to queue before the shop opens, hoping to be included in the day's quota."

China Curbs Student Travel

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 26—No more Chinese students will be permitted to leave China for study in foreign countries until further notice, it was announced today at the Government press conference.

It was not explained whether this move is related to the recent Government plan for "thought control" over Chinese students abroad by the appointment of special Chinese superintendents to watch over them.

It will be recalled that announcement of this plan for "control" of the political thought of Chinese students in foreign countries stirred considerable criticism in the United States, particularly among educators.

The reason given for today's ruling was that China wants to concentrate its manpower and material resources on the war. When asked whether any students in China were being conscripted, the spokesman said, "no, but out of about 20,000 who volunteered since such action was encouraged by the Government, a few thousand have been taken into the Army.

The total number of students in Free China can be judged from the fact that annually more than 50,000, of whom the great majority are men, are passing entrance examinations of colleges and universities.

'Jacobowsky' Voted Best Foreign Play

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The Drama Critics' Circle April 25 declared the Franz Werfel-S. N. Behrman comedy, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," the best foreign play of the 1944 season, but made no declaration as to the outstanding American play.

However, seven of the 14 critics present voted Lillian Hellman's "The Searching Wind" the best American play. Two votes were cast for "Voice of the Turtle," and one for "Tomorrow the World." Four of the critics voted no award.

Under a rule adopted by the Circle last fall, no American play can be chosen unless it receives a majority of votes on a single ballot. The rule does not apply to foreign plays, and this year's selection was made on the basis of seven votes. No votes were cast for any other foreign play.

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For Boys, Sizes 6 to 10
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Wash and drain 1 cup Smith's Split Peas. Add sliced carrot, onion, 4 cups cold water. Bring to boil, simmer slowly until peas are soft. Season to taste and garnish with croutons.

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1943

ANNUAL REPORT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)

Excerpts from the President's Letter:

"The year 1943 was a year of great wartime achievements. It was a year during which the 92,474 men and women of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and its affiliates—

- "Pushed their domestic crude oil production to a point 36% above the highest point it had ever reached before – at a time when production of the nation as a whole was rising 7%;
- "Refined 874,582 barrels of crude oil a day as against 728,226 barrels in 1942;
- "Manufactured two and a half times as much vital 100 octane gasoline as they had produced in 1942, so that from the beginning of the war to date one out of every four U. S. and British warplanes has been powered by the gasoline they produced;
- "Increased the production of highly critical synthetic toluene 50% above the great quantity supplied in 1942, thus very largely contributing to the result that there is now actually more toluene than the United Nations need for explosives;
- "Brought into highly successful production two butadiene plants for the manufacture of the principal raw material of synthetic rubber, which provided a key answer to large scale production and helped to make possible the success of the nation's vital synthetic rubber program."

PRODUCTION "... During 1943 the oil industry in the United States pushed crude oil production to an all-time high, 7% above the previous peak of 1941. Domestic production of the affiliates of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) during 1943 rose 36% above their own previous 1941 peak. Their gross production for the year was at the rate of 347,700 barrels a day compared with 255,293 barrels in the record year 1941 ..."

100 OCTANE GASOLINE "... To date about 25% of U.S. and British warplanes have been powered by the high octane gasoline produced by affiliates of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

"During 1943 production of 100 octane gasoline by affiliates of the Company was 150% above their production in 1942. In addition, they contributed substantially to the development of the production facilities of other companies ..."

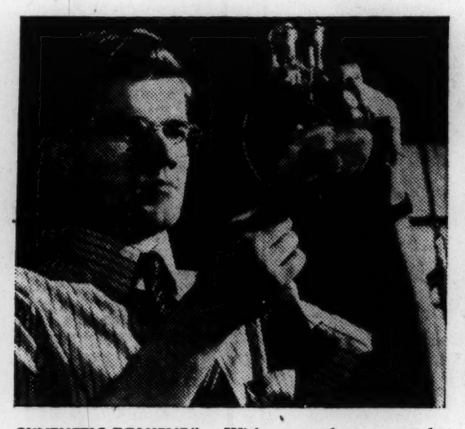
MANUFACTURING "...In 1943 domestic refineries of Company affiliates refined 467,190 barrels of crude oil per day—more than ever before in their history.

"... World-wide crude runs of Company affiliates during 1943 totaled 874,582 barrels per day, approximately 20% more than in 1942.

"All refineries have been operated to achieve maximum production of critical war materials ..."

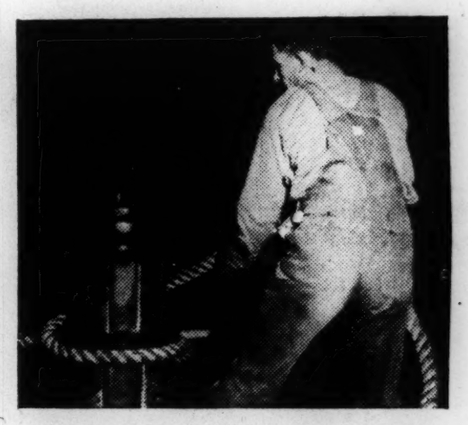
SYNTHETIC RUBBER "... All plants for the production of butadiene constructed under the supervision of the Company as part of the U.S. Government program were completed by the end of 1943 and all are in successful operation. They have demonstrated an ability to produce at a rate substantially greater than that called for.

"... Most of the butadiene produced in this country from petroleum under Government contracts will be produced in plants using the process developed by this Company ..."



SYNTHETIC TOLUENE "... Without an adequate supply of toluene for TNT this nation and its allies could not have defended themselves in a global war. Yet today so great a quantity of synthetic toluene has been produced from petroleum that there is actually more than is required.

"... The only practical process for producing synthetic toluene was developed by this Company ..."

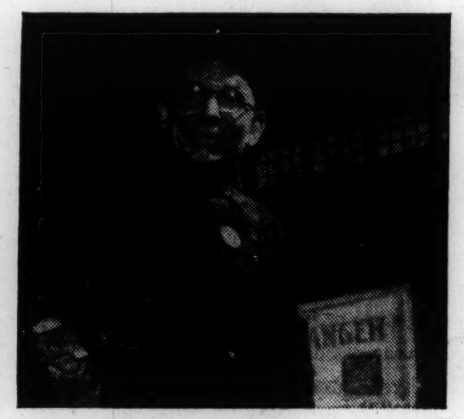


TRANSPORTATION "... During 1943 domestic pipelines operated by affiliated companies transported 85 billion barrel-miles of petroleum and petroleum products—30% more than during 1942 and more than ever before in their history ... Government today provides a large and constantly increasing share of the ocean transportation of petroleum products but the Company still operates the largest privately-owned tanker fleet under the American flag and continues to make a major contribution to the war-time transportation of oil ..."

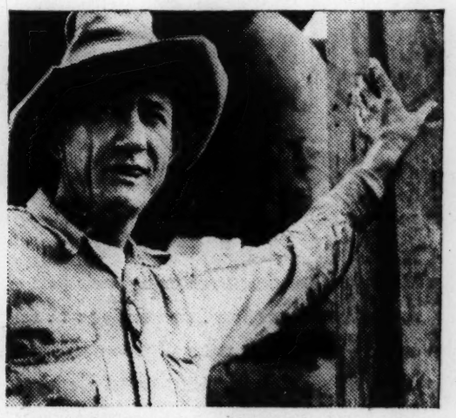
EMPLOYEE RELATIONS "... Good employee relations continue to prevail in all operations. There were no strikes or slow downs in any of our affiliated companies during 1943. Absenteeism and labor turnover were at a minimum. In some areas where other mass production industries report absenteeism as high as 18%, absenteeism among employees of affiliates is as low as 2%. There have been no production stoppages and no interruptions or slow downs since long before Pearl Harbor ..."

MARKETING "... Domestic marketing is today very largely government-controlled under directives from the Office of the Petroleum Administrator for War. About 80% of the Company's domestic marketing business lies along the East Coast, where transportation difficulties have created special problems.

"The policy has been to give first consideration to military requirements at home and abroad and then to be of the greatest possible service to motorists in the interests not only of our customers but of the dealer organization as well ..."



EMPLOYEE SECURITY "... Approximately 94% of all employees eligible to participate in the Thrift Plan (to provide cash for emergency needs and a retirement income at old age) have become participants. During 1943 these latter put $12,404,000 into the Plan and the Company and its affiliates contributed $11,900,000 ... the Company and its affiliates paid ... $4,075,000 for death, accident, or sickness benefits. The total of these payments, plus payments during 1943 to employees in the armed forces was $18,395,000 ..."



AN APPRECIATION "... It is not possible to give credit to the thousands ... who have given of themselves with a patriotic devotion which has won the warmest admiration ... of the armed forces ... that vigor, skill and devotion has been woven into the fabric of the United Nations war effort.

"... The President and the Board of Directors wish to express to all employees their own appreciation for the great achievements of 1943, and to thank stockholders for the confidence and support which they have consistently given ..."

Total volume of business in 1943 of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and affiliates was $1,302,812,300 ★ Consolidated net earnings were $121,327,773 ★ Net earnings of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) were $61,514,593 ★ Dividends paid: $2 per share ★ Number of shareholders: 149,208 ★ Payroll, including affiliates, for the year: $209,395,733 ★ Capital expenditures, including affiliates, for war since 1940: $155,879,900

Army Liaison Men 'Put on Wheels'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, April 26—The invasion-poised American Army has put its air and ground force liaison officers on wheels.

In one mobile unit for field operations, the liaison officers of the ground forces and air support are in constant contact, decisions can be taken in minutes that previously took hours or were ignored, and understanding and closer teamwork are substituted for conditions which without the new setup might lead to misunderstanding and dangerous delays.

An illustration of the new setup was made to a group of Anglo-American newspapermen at a bomber-fighter base recently.

Under the news system, field headquarters of the United States air support and ground troop liaison officials are juxtaposed. In a dramatic sample of an exhibition staged here, technical officers were brought physically into liaison headquarters, including technical men dealing with intelligence, weather, and communications, all vital to the solution of military problems.

Illustration Given

A hostile battery is shelling a strategic point where ground forces have made a breakthrough. Can air support clear it out?

In short, crisp interrogatories, an air liaison officer brings out the vital points. Is it something the ground artillery cannot by itself deal with? What does intelligence say on dispositions? All those present not only are accustomed to working as a team but know both the capabilities as well as the limitations of aircraft as ground support.

In four minutes the basic evidence is in. Decisions are taken. In a matter of minutes more planes will be off on their mission. The same problem without intimate liaison would have required hours.

The maneuver was put on by Brig. Gen. E. R. Quesada, veteran of the North African and Italian campaigns.

Quesada in Command

Simultaneously, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of the Ninth, announced that General Quesada is now in command of the United States 9th Air Force Fighter Command.

An effort is being made to inform the public of the uses of air in support of ground forces prior to invasion.

The air commander makes the final decision as to whether or not a particular mission will be flown. In an invasion effort, the ground and air commander will be together on the home shore, afloat, or on the beachhead.

Incidentally, the Army will use "veeps" to keep open the communication channels on priority messages. A "veep" is described as a Jeep carrying two-way radio sets.

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Norwegians Drafted To Build Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 26

Germany has conscripted 8,000 Norwegians for work on fortifications, the Office of War Information learned recently through an article reportedly appearing in the Swedish newspaper, Vaestmanlands Laen Tidning.

The draft includes practically all men between 18 and 55 and women between 18 and 45 in the three northernmost subdivisions of Finnmark, Troms, and Nordland.

"Medical certificates are not accepted as a reason for exemption," the Swedish dispatch said, "and in some cases even seriously ill people are conscripted who, after some weeks, must be sent home again in extremely bad condition."

MacArthur Write-In Blocked in California

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—The State Supreme Court has denied, without comment, a petition by MacArthur-for-President backers to force California county clerks to provide a special write-in space on the primary election ballot.

The petition was filed by Allen H. Worcester and John MacLoghlin of Los Angeles, who stated they wished to vote for Republican delegates pledged to General Douglas MacArthur. Their petition, taken directly to the Supreme Court, said the names of a MacArthur delegation were filed with the Secretary of State March 11, but that they were not qualified through lack of names. They contended that space should be provided on the ballot for write-ins.

Battlefront in China

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Army Pushes On

Arrows show how Japanese columns are driving westward through the rail junction of Chenghsien, or Chengchow, in what appears to be a fairly strong enemy offensive against valuable communications links in Central China.

Chungking Feels No Alarm At Japanese Drive in Honan

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 26—The present Japanese attacks in North Central China's Honan Province so far are not giving cause to anxiety in Chungking. The best Chinese and foreign opinion here agrees that while the ultimate Japanese aims are not yet clear, no major threat to free China is indicated or even likely, in consideration of Japan's overall position.

When I referred to alleged apprehension in the United States that the Japanese might intend crossing the Yellow River farther westward and driving south across hundreds of miles of difficult country and over the high mountain passes to Chungking, the only reaction was amused smiles.

There is no doubt that present proportions of the fighting still are relatively small and that the Chinese have some of their best troops in the territories which the Japanese would have to battle through if they had any such fantastic plans as attacking Chungking.

Japanese Aware of Risks

Nor do they seem willing or able to throw in the additional four divisions which a Chinese military spokesman last week considered necessary even for the minor goal of conquering the Chinese-held gap of the Peiping-Hankow railroad. Most observers point out that the Japanese are only too well aware of the mounting dangers to their home position to risk any major forces in parts of China which should be regarded as of only secondary strategic importance to them

It also is emphasized that conquest of the railroad gap would be a lasting liability to the Japanese because relatively large numbers of troops would be required to secure considerable areas of Free China to the east of the railroad, which then would become a large pocket, offering ideal conditions for the organization of Chinese guerrilla warfare.

It is believed that, whatever Japanese intentions may be, Chinese forces should be in a position to make them desist from developing the attack into a large-scale offensive and eventually give up.

May Be Testing Strength

The Japanese in this area have had practically no encounter with the Chinese for more than five years and may just be testing their strength, in view of their anticipation of Chinese offensive moves at a later stage of the war when it will be most important for the invaders to apportion to each region a sufficiency of troops for defense.

The Chinese often have been able in similar campaigns to benefit from initial retreat by collecting their forces and staging a comeback when the Japanese lines were considerably extended and weakened.

Double Setback for Japanese Paves Allied Road to China

Continued from Page 1

operation and the even more important air ferry "over the hump" to China.

That invasion has failed. The failure remains to be consummated in all details, but the failure is sufficiently established to make its fact unquestionable. The Japanese have failed to take Kohima. They have failed to take Imphal. The garrison at Imphal no longer is beleaguered. It has sortied forth east, south, north, and west and is driving away the Japanese in all four directions. One third of the Japanese attacking force already has been estimated conservatively to have been destroyed.

The remaining two thirds are concentrating desperately on only one thing, the capture of Allied food on which they can live. Behind them air-borne forces have cut their supply lines. In all reasonable probability the entire invading force will be destroyed or so completely routed as to ruin its military value. With it goes more than a third of the entire Japanese Army in Burma.

This does not mean that the Burma Road can be reopened in the early future or even at the end of 1944 after the rains have ceased in late October. But the reopening of the Burma Road is not as important as it once was. Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chenault's Air Force can do a lot to pave the way from China for Admiral Nimitz landing on the China Coast provided it can draw supplies "over the hump."

The failure of the Japanese invasion of India assures the continuance of General Chenault's Air Force and its availability for that day when the American Pacific Fleet is ready to make its landfall somewhere on the China Coast.

Difference of Opinion

Meanwhile, General MacArthur is in a fair way to gaining undisputed control of New Guinea which is the largest island in the world. The use to be made of that acquisition remains controversial. If General MacArthur has his way it presumably will be the take-off point for a major recapture of the Philippines. If naval opinion triumphs, the Philippines will be subordinated as an objective to the China Coast. In that event, it is conceivable that we will see the Pacific Fleet ignoring the Philippines as it has ignored Rabaul and Truk and striking instead straight for perhaps Formosa, perhaps Hainan, perhaps Canton.

But whichever of these two professional courses of action is chosen, the advance of either has been furthered by the operations on New Guinea. Even in the naval scheme of things it is desirable to have the left flank of the Melanesian Sea cleared of the enemy's air power. Allied planes taking off from Hollandia increase the range of the Fleet.

Thus, whether the MacArthur emphasis on the Philippines or the Navy emphasis on the China Coast prevails, the ultimate end has been furthered substantially by the twin successes which have been scored this week on the coast of New Guinea and in the jungles of Burma and India.

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Gold Standard Return Urged By Economist

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Advocating a general world return to some form of gold standard as the best way to rebuild a sound workable international economy, Edwin W. Kemmerer, Emeritus Professor of International Finance at Princeton University, today presented the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is considering a resolution approving a $500,000,000 reconstruction fund, with an 11-point program for postwar monetary rehabilitation.

Briefly these fundamentals called for:

1. International co-operation to begin at once with large and small nations participating.

2. No compulsory interference from outside with any country seeking to establish a stable monetary unit.

3. Discontinuance of wartime inflationary policies at the earliest possible moment.

Discontinuance of Controls

4. Discontinuance, when possible, of all artificial price and exchange controls.

5. A period of "de facto" stabilization when a price level is tried out.

6. A de jure stabilization only when it will stick.

7. Each nation to choose that type of gold standard—gold coin, gold bullion, or gold exchange—which best suits its needs.

8. Management of the gold standard to be kept to a minimum.

9. Interconvertibility on demand of all kinds of nongold money with gold coin.

10. Establishment of a central bank in each country.

11. Establishment of an international bank with central banks of gold-standard countries contributing its capital.

Meeting Interrupted

The meeting was interrupted by the visit to the Committee of President-elect Teodor Picado of Costa Rica and members of his party.

Members of the Committee showed unusual interest in Dr. Kemmerer's defense of a gold standard as the best—but by no means perfect—means of righting the world monetarily. Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, was skeptical of the professor's advocacy of using American gold, obtained by purchase or credit, to set up gold standards in other countries. Howard J. McMurray, (D) of Wisconsin, doubted whether gold was the best way to obtain monetary uniformity throughout the world. Dr. Kemmerer agreed that the gold standard—any gold standard—was not perfect. It was, however, the best standard about which he knew.

The political manipulation of money rather than the weakness of the standard had pushed most currencies into chaos, Dr. Kemmerer believed.

Heroic Seaman Posthumously Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Seaman Johnnie Hutchins, son of a sharecropper, thought first about his country instead of himself when he made the supreme sacrifice to steer an assault craft out of the path of a Japanese torpedo. As a result, he has been posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, and a destroyer escort is to be named after him on May 2, at Orange, Texas.

He also had thought first about his family, for in his last visit he had asked them to buy a farm with his benefit check, in case anything happened to him in service. Now his parents, five sisters, and wee brother live on their own farm in Wharton County, Texas.

The Medal citation, announced yesterday, recalled that Seaman, First Class, Hutchins was aboard a tank landing ship in the assault on Lae, New Guinea, last September. A torpedo was seen bearing down on the craft, and before the helmsman could steer clear, a bomb struck the pilot house, "dislodged him from his station and left the stricken ship helplessly exposed."

Seaman Hutchins, "although mortally wounded by the shattering explosion, quickly grasped the wheel and exhausted the last of his strength in maneuvering the vessel clear of the advancing torpedo. Still clinging to the wheel, he eventually succumbed to his injuries, his final thoughts concerned only with the safety of his ship, his final efforts expended toward the security of his mission."

Illinois Coal Miners Seek Lewis Break

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26 (AP)—Forty-four office and field staff members of the United Mine Workers of America added their resignations April 24 to that of Ray Edmundson, President of District 12, U. M. W. A., a move Mr. Edmundson said was aimed at "the restoration of autonomy in Illinois."

"We want to elect our own officers who now are appointed by John L. Lewis," Mr. Edmundson said, commenting on the new resignations.

The 44 staff members of District 12 and District 50 quit in a group, effective May 16, the same day Mr. Edmundson's resignation becomes effective. District 12 constitutes the Illinois U. M. W. A. union, and District 50 is a non-miners' union covering various other occupations.

"This is passive resistance for better conditions in District 12 and for restoration of autonomy," Mr. Edmundson told a press conference. "We are attempting to make effective what we sought six years ago."

Allies Winning Fight to Bar Neutral Help to Germany

Continued from Page 1

which is used in hardening steel, sent to Germany.

The American attitude, on the other hand, is that it cannot be a party to any arrangement which agrees to allow any shipments of this vital war material to continue. Negotiations still are under way both between Americans and British and among Americans, British, and Spaniards, and it is still hoped that Madrid and Lisbon will realize the force of Anglo-American arguments.

While there is little likelihood of any immediate change in Sweden's negative attitude, the next few weeks may bring considerable modifications in Stockholm's stand. It is understood that both the Americans and British are continuing diplomatic pressure to obtain, if not complete stoppage, at least drastic curtailments of ball-bearing shipments and possibly also of some iron ore exports.

In both British and American circles confidence is expressed that these further representations will prove effective.

Progress Made

Mr. Stettinius' mission has also furthered Anglo-American agreement on the case of another difficult neutral, Argentina.

The British and American views have been somewhat divergent on this problem, largely because Britain has been dependent to a considerable extent on Argentina for a large part of its meat imports.

The British Government's attitude today, however, is understood to be entirely satisfactory from the American point of view. Britain is prepared to support any measures America may feel impelled to take in handling future complications that might arise from Argentina's attitude.

Americans, for their part, have recognized that should this bring about a cessation in Argentina's meat shipments to Britain, they would be made up from some other source—presumably the United States or Canada.

This progress in dealing with the immediate problems of neutrals is also a measure of the success of the London talks in more general long-term matters.

Discussions which Mr. Stettinius has had with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mr. Eden have disclosed a large measure of agreement on the broad lines of postwar reconstruction policy, though these talks were necessarily left rather vague.

Furthermore, Mr. Stettinius has conferred fully with the Soviet and Chinese Ambassadors in London, and it is possible to record an encouraging measure of progress toward all-round agreement on such matters as what to do about Germany and the form which postwar security organization should take, although no details are available on these subjects.

It is admitted that much remains to be done in this sphere, but discussions which the Americans have had in London with the Russians, Chinese, and the smaller European governments, as well as with Britain, have cleared the way for further negotiations on these long-term problems.

Partisan Youth Meeting Secretly In Yugoslavia

BARI, Italy, April 26 (AP)—The Yugoslav Partisans Second National Youth Congress, to be held "somewhere" in the interior of the country during April, will be attended by delegates from the United States and Great Britain as well as from neighboring Balkan countries, a green-clad 20-year-old veteran of three years fighting with the Partisans asserted April 22.

He is Zoran Zujuovic, son of Lieut. Gen. Streten Zujuovic, a member of Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) supreme command.

The British and American delegates already are on their way, he said, reporting that the journey to the secret meeting place would involve considerable travel on foot and horseback.

Just out of Yugoslavia, Zujuovic said 700 young men and women would convene to discuss, among other things, how they can further their efforts to drive the Germans from their homeland. This is the most important matter on the agenda, he said, notwithstanding that more than three fourths of Tito's army already is composed of fighters under 30, among them 26-year-old Maj. Gen. Slavko Rodic, commander of the Partisan Fifth Corps.

Patton's Talk Under Attack

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—An assertion by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in London that the United States, Great Britain and Russia are destined to "rule the world" drew critical comments on Capitol Hill today, topped by Republican demands that he be removed "from the foreign policy stump."

Republican Senators Owen Brewster of Maine and Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska told reporters all foreign policy statements "should be left up to Secretary of State Cordell Hull," and that General Patton "should be taken off the stump."

Most members of the Senate Military Committee withheld comment on the general's remarks at a luncheon opening a British club for American soldiers, on the ground that his permanent promotion from Colonel to Major General is pending before that group. Patton's present rank is temporary.

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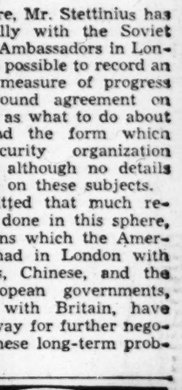

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Clubwomen Hear Pleas For World Collaboration

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26—Differing views on international cooperation but not one that leaned toward isolationism marked the first day's program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in session here April 25 to 28.

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, speaking at the afternoon forum on world government and an international police force, advocated regional agreements instead of a pan-European federation.

These should be agreements and not regional federations, he said, and should be open to all governments of like thought and the same vital interests. He demanded a realistic approach to postwar planning, did not discuss the possibility of an international police force, and declared the elimination of national borders and national identity in a federation of European states would break down what has been the most potent force against Nazi ideology.

United Europe Urged

Dr. Jan Hostie of the Belgian Department of Foreign Affairs, on the other hand, expressed confidence that a united Europe was not only possible but a necessity. Speaking on last night's forum on postwar economics, he explained that his views were not to be taken as indicating a conflict of opinion between Belgium and the Netherlands on this point. Many in Belgium agree with Dr. Loudon, he said, and many in the Netherlands no doubt would agree with him.

Dr. Hostie advocated economic sanctions as an instrument for enforcing peace—sanctions supported by the nations with readiness to fight if necessary.

Harry C. Hawkins, Director of Economic Affairs in the State Department, declared that "the most basic need in the postwar world will be the expanding international trade. Positive and figurative action must be taken by the governments to eliminate the barriers they have set up," he stated. Mr. Hawkins warned that trade restrictions cause unemployment within the country and friction without as a result of the exclusion of imports, thus defeating efforts at co-operation.

Government Controls

Mr. Hawkins also urged prompt action after the war to remove or mitigate Government controls which, if matters were allowed to drift, he said, would stifle world trade.

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also predicted a strong demand after the war for the removal of economic restrictions.

"We should figure out our future on the basis of human needs—of goods and services and not on the basis of money. The old theory based on the assumption of scarcity must go," he said.

Josef Hanc, chief of the Czechoslovak Economic Service in the United States, spoke from the standpoint of the small nations. There always will be both large and small nations, said Mr. Hanc, "despite the fact that if there ever was an era of large nations, this is it.

We have all sinned against common sense through restrictive practices, he told the clubwomen. Production must be brought close to the consuming capacity of countries and purchasing power must be increased, he said.

Pattern on Philippines

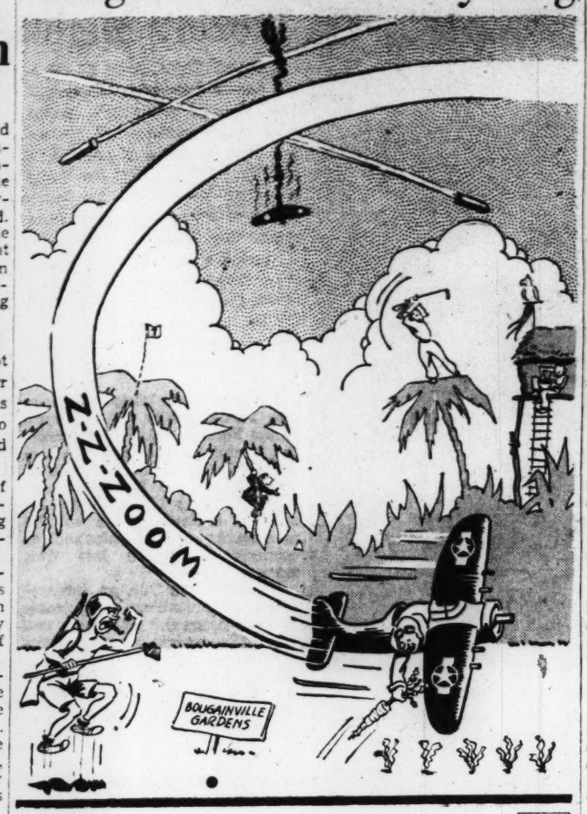
Col. Carlos P. Romulo of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, speaking in the afternoon, said the pattern for peace was not in international force but in such a policy in dealing with other nations as the United States had followed in the Philippines. He said he had seen his father, who had fought the Americans, change from an attitude of hatred and suspicion to confidence, and from confidence to love and loyalty for the United States as he saw its pledges to his people fulfilled.

Another afternoon speaker was Senator Harold H. Burton, of Ohio, who declared an international police power is as indispensable to world peace as a fire department is to a city.

Sir Frederick Puckle, adviser on Indian affairs at the British Embassy after 30 years as a civil servant in India, predicted that India would be financially independent after the war, when it would make its new constitution and with the status of a Commonwealth would be free to withdraw from the British Empire if it chose. He did not believe it would make this choice.

Wladyslaw M. Besterman, press attaché of the Polish Embassy, declared it imperative that international policy discourage imperialism and strengthen and encourage the weak. He expressed the hope that small nations would be given a voice in determining their own future.

Bougainville Has Everything



By a Staff Artist

BOUGAINVILLE, April 9. Delayed. (AP)—You can eat the best breakfast available anywhere in the South Pacific within two miles of the Japanese, then drive on wide, fairly smooth roads to within a very few hundred yards of the fighting—when there is fighting.

You can see a movie within a few hundred yards of the enemy. If you are lucky you can play golf on a course no farther from the Nipponese. You can live a fairly normal life and, if you chose to ignore the war completely, you would not be bothered by any signs or sounds of battle except khaki uniforms and the roar of artillery.

Here is the picture. The Marines secured an area roughly four miles square shortly after they landed. Later the 37th and Americal divisions extended the area to four miles by nine. That is enough beach and partially cleared jungle to operate three airplane strips and adequately maintain all of the Army, Marines, Seabees, Coast Guard, Air Force and New Zealand Air Force and the few Fijians necessary to defend and operate the place.

That is all the space the Allies need, says Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commander of Allied forces on Bougainville. His forces are spread along their 23,500-yard defense perimeter. The enemy threw units of his crack 6th Imperial Infantry and hundreds of shells at Hill 129, the point he figured was weakest but he only dented the line 300 yards briefly.

Jeeps, trucks, and all types of motorized equipment went their routine ways along excellent roads built by Seabees and Army Engineers.

The best meals anywhere in the South Pacific were served. Breakfast started with fruit or tomato juice and lunch with hot soup. Dinner ended with pie, cake or canned fruit. Sunday brought ham and fresh eggs for breakfast, steak and ice cream for dinner. Hot lunches were served the men in front-line pill boxes.

Victory Gardens sprang up all over the area. One ambitious company of engineers planted a five-acre plot of corn, tomatoes, beans, carrots, onions, beets, lettuce, cucumbers, squash, radishes, and cantaloupes.

U. S. Plans Huge Credits For Postwar World Trade

Continued from Page 1

be used immediately at the war's end for long-term credits to prime the motor of world trade. The disastrous alternative would be to let a five or six months' gap intervene without the establishment of a prior credit mechanism.

It is hard to over-emphasize the degree in which other nations' economies now hinge on American prosperity. This affects all postwar plans. It was explained here yesterday from a high American source that a big international monetary conference next fall in the United States will utilize the new world monetary plan as a basis for discussion and hoped-for agreement.

British editorial comment is largely favorable to recommending whatever understanding with the United States can be secured, but emphasizes the need so far as possible to insulate Britain from the shocks of dislocations in American economy.

Position Analyzed

The whole relationship was indicated in yesterday's budget speech that Britain has only a third of the population and a fifth of the national income of the United States and must expand its export trade.

Britain fears tying its economy to a possible rigid American gold standard, and welcomes the flexibility of a compromise in the monetary scheme outlined April 22.

The Times of London warns of the dangers of "being forced to contract industrial and business activities when the internal situation demands a policy of expansion," but sees the danger met in the new proposal.

It voices views also individually uttered by the Manchester Guardian April 23, the Observer, and others, that the basis of the problem is "the ultimate direction of the policy of the United States as a great creditor and exporting nation.

"What matters most to the rest of the world is that the United States should enjoy a stable prosperity without any disturbing fall in the price level and without alternate booms and slumps which spread havoc far outside American boundaries and by themselves would suffice to wreck any international currency scheme."

International Pressure

Approval also given in other editorials to the provision whereby a nation which allowed its currency to become "scarce" by extensive exports, while blocking imports by high tariffs, would be subject to mild international pressure through publication of an international report.

The News Chronicle commented: "It is interesting to find American experts agreeing to such a clause."

The widely distributed New York Times' half-critical comment on the plan reminds the mildly favorable British commentators of the gap still ahead. With most of the world's gold, America wants gold given paramount place. The New York Times' demand that the dollar be "firmly anchored to a fixed quantity of gold" runs counter to The Times of London, typical British advocacy of flexibility

Car Schools Keep Rolling In Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 26 — "Car schools," founded in 1926 by J. B. McDougall, continue to take education into 1,000 square miles of Ontario's Northwest, and the teachers attended the Ontario Educational Association meetings here recently.

Of the teachers, six are men, but there is now a woman on the staff, Mrs. Angus McKay, who took over her husband's job when he went into the Army, and who plans to continue the work for the duration of the war. She has been conducting classes in her car school on the North Bay to Rib Lake run for two years.

The car schools are furnished free by the railroad, and are equipped by the Department of Education. Each of them has its regular schoolroom, which will accommodate up to 20 pupils, and living quarters for the teacher.

Mrs. McKay has five stops on her route, and visits each of them at least five times a year. In between visits the children do their homework, and bring it to school at the next session.

The cars stop on a siding at each school car district for one week in five. Thus the pupils average only about eight days' instruction each month, but according to Mrs. McKay and the other teachers, they stand as high in their grades as do city and town pupils. They comprise many nationalities and are about 80 per cent non-Anglo-Saxon.

Income Tax in 1843

The earliest state income tax was instituted in Virginia in 1843.

Bricker Wants U. S. to Join World Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—John W. Bricker of Ohio, G. O. P. Presidential candidate, was en route back to the Buckeye State capital today for a special legislative session on soldier-vote lawmaking after a pre-convention swing that brought him to New York for his first extensive utterance on his views for Republican foreign policy.

Hailing from the heart of the reputedly isolationist Midwest, Governor Bricker showed little hesitancy in a coast-to-coast radiocast at the fifty-ninth annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night in condemning the "excessive economic nationalism" of the past and in advocating United States assumption of "joint responsibility for world order" with Russia, Great Britain and China, looking to a "permanent international structure for peace."

The Bricker collaborationist formula, following upon a press interview here which proclaimed his intent to have first place or nothing on the 1944 Republican presidential ticket, urged immediate exploratory action by the four powers to blueprint a postwar "cooperative organization of sovereign nations" based on continuing current studies of global economic problems that must then be faced.

Says Involvement Inescapable

Turning upon the isolationist axioms of his party, Governor Bricker made explicit his view that America was drawn into both world wars "because we had become of such great importance in world affairs, economically and politically, that we could not escape involvement."

"Neither Germany in the last war, nor Germany and Japan in this war, could hope to achieve world domination so long as the United States stood strong and free in this hemisphere," he said.

In his assertion that America "must share responsibility for world order as a matter of self-interest" and assume that responsibility "realistically," the Ohio Governor's recommendations for effective world regulatory machinery to aid Europe and Asia in self-rehabilitation called for a "transitional" allied compact now "to maintain adequate military naval and air power in the immediate postwar period."

"This does not mean an international police force or military alliance . . .," he said.

"It does contemplate that these four nations shall reach a mutual understanding as to their respective military establishment. . . . Other nations, willing to assume their share of responsibility, should be permitted to join this compact. The compact should also contain the principles and aims which these powers will support in the postwar world. . . .

Guardians of the Peace

"Through such a procedure the four Great Powers, and those who join with them, shall become effective guardians of the peace until a permanent international organization can be established."

Reservations in the Bricker "internationalism" featured the warning that, while the United States had a generous and compassionate role to fill in postwar restoration, "we must not be led into assuming a burden intolerable to us and demoralizing to others; stressed that "no super-government, no dictatorial world state," was implicit in his program, but the conviction that "a co-operative organization of sovereign states bent upon peace and supported by a will for peace among their peoples can solve the international problems that lead to war.

Finally, in defining a fair, but resolute, foreign policy, Governor Bricker evoked loudest applause with criticism of the present Administration for "indecision, vacillation and weakness in foreign affairs," declaring that "the time has come when an American President should be courageous enough to speak out for America—for our rights and our convictions.

"We should be just as diligent in protecting our interests as our allies are diligent in protecting theirs. We can exert a wholesome influence in the world only if we ourselves remain powerful."

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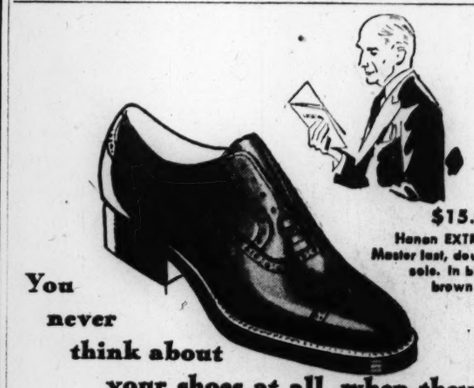

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I. L. O. Veterans Put Brakes On Three Major Proposals

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 — Slower speed on some of the big plans worked out by the Secretariat of the International Labor Office is being ordered under the leadership of I. L. O. veterans, who seek a narrower field of action as being more realistic.

The first brakes were applied to three of the major proposals, covering the organization of employment in the transition from war to peace, social security, and minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories.

Instead of drafting recommendations to be brought before parliaments for action, committees were instructed to indicate "general guiding principles."

The difference is that the outlining of principles carries no binding or formal commitments.

The switch is explained by such comments as this: The Secretariat this year went beyond the usual practice, which has been to refer questions of policy to governments and get their views before developing proposals for the International Labor Conference. This time they sat in their offices in Montreal, where never a sound of a bomb can be heard and they are out of touch with the actualities, and made plans for their idea of a world.

Support in Other Quarters

Warm support for the Secretariat and its proposals is voiced by other influential delegates. It is defended as doing only what was possible in the emergency, and its program is held to contain no more than was advised by the I. L. O.'s Governing Body when it met in London last December.

If some feel the Secretariat went too far, others think it did not go far enough, and are offering projects that are more drastic.

Stabilization Board Urged

In the Conference addresses, Dr. J. Van Den Tempel, Minister of Social Affairs of the Netherlands, favored the formation by the United Nations of an economic stabilization board.

There is no factual background for the misunderstanding that the League of Nations has ceased to function, C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting, told the conference. He named several examples of its recent activities.

Investment of foreign capital in the less-developed countries must be subjected to control of tripartite committees consisting of government worker and employer representatives, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican worker delegate and President of the Latin-American Labor Federation, said.

Too little has been worked out in special measures for recovery in the occupied countries, Dr. Ivan Soubbotitch, government delegate from Yugoslavia, objected.

Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, felt there was a "very broad agreement among us as to the definition of the immediate objectives of social policy."

Honig Picked for Post

Dr. Pieter Honig, director of the Netherlands East Indies Rubber Institute, an adviser to the Netherlands Government delegates, was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Dependent Territories.

Objection to any change in the financial connection of the I. L. O. with the League of Nations which might be interpreted as contributing to the extinction of the League was voiced by Paul Martin, Member of the Canadian Parliament and delegate of the Dominion Government.

Congratulating the Secretariat on the preparatory reports for the conference, Mr. Martin, however, questioned the proposal for the I. L. O. to "scrutinize all international economic and financial policies and measures."

He urged, "within the I. L. O., representation of agricultural employers and workers." He opposed any I. L. O. attempt to extend its authority into fields where other groups of the community were more directly concerned.

Whole-hearted indorsement of the proposed declaration on I. L. O. status was given by Percy Bengough, Canadian workers' delegate, who is President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

They Gild the Lily

Wide World

It's Tulip Time in North Carolina

Henry Van Dorp of Terra Cela is a Hollander, and a Hollander knows all about tulips. That's why there is such a burst of beauty at his farm. There are seven little Van Dorps in all, and when the tulips bloom every hand is needed to get in the crop of color. Here are two of them busily at work. Mr. Van Dorp will store his bulbs and save them for next year, which he says will be "victory year and a tulip year."

Low OPA Price for Crude Oil Is Blamed for Gas Shortage

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—A hotel executive who said he had received 127 goverment regulations in the last 14 days and a Petroleum Association official who argued that higher prices for crude oil would ease the gasoline shortage came to Congress for help.

Asking continuance of price controls but urging modifications, they were among witnesses heard by the Senate Banking Committee on legislation to extend the OPA a year past June 30.

J. E. Frawley of Detroit, Vice-President of the American Hotel Association, gave the figures on new rules and argued that rent regulations should be revised to "provide for adjustment by the local area directors where individual hardship occurs."

The petroleum testimony came from Russell Brown, General Counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association, who said that "the price of crude oil was held firmly since price control was first begun in 1941" and "the result today is a great and a growing deficiency of gasoline for the civilian consumer."

James Flett of Chicago, who runs an industrial materials salvage business, told the Committee that the OPA's treatment of waste paper on an unsorted basis had cost the Government heavily in its own disposals.

He argued it should be segregated by types, some worth close to $60 a ton and other grades ranging downward to little value.

Mr. Flett gave as his "settled opinion that there has been collusion in selling government waste paper."

Attorney John Hastings of Chicago asked that Congress make plain by statute that district courts can interpret price regulations. He also suggested that the OPA's power to claim treble damages for violations be limited to "wilful violation."

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Japanese Princess Becomes Mother

By the Associated Press

Princess Yuriko Mikasa, sister-in-law of Emperor Hirohito, gave birth to a daughter today, a Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio reported.

The child was the first born to the Princess and Emperor Hirohito's brother, Prince Takahito Mikasa.

Huge National Trade

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co., currently involved in a controversy with President Roosevelt and the National War Labor Board, is listed by the Chicago Stock Exchange as the country's second largest in the mail order field and one of the leading retail distributors.

The company operates 640 retail stores and nine mail order plants, with its operations extending into every state. In 1943 its sales were $595,000,000, made up of nearly every important line of merchandise. The company lists 130,000 items in its catalogue.

Montgomery Ward employs 78,000 persons and ownership of the company is distributed among 60,000 shareholders, none of whom owns more than 2 per cent of the stock.

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Ward Defiance Reported On Order by U. S.

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, announced today he had submitted a certified copy of a Presidential order authorizing him to take over the Chicago mail-order plant of Montgomery, Ward & Co., but that Sewell Avery, head of the firm, had declined to accept it.

Mr. Taylor, who came here from Washington, was accompanied by a man who identified himself as Ugo Carusi, an Assistant Attorney General.

A presidential order issued April 23 directed strikers at the plant to return to work and directed the company to extend a contract with the union which expired last Dec. 7, pending a determination of whether the union will represent a majority of employees in the mail order division.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his directive to the company, had advised officials that in event of failure to comply, "I shall take such further action as the interests of the nation require." (The Government has taken over and operated several war plants after company and worker disputes failed of settlement).

The plant union, C. I. O. United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees, voted on April 24 to return to work, ending a 12-day strike which had affected an undetermined number of the 5,500 employees in the Mail Order Division. Officials yesterday, after the company's position was made known, advised the White House that "we shall expect the President to 'immediately take such further action as the interests of the nation require.' We stand ready to co-operate fully with the President in any way he deems necessary."

In a telegram to the White House yesterday signed by Mr. Avery, the Company agreed to maintain "wages, hours and related terms of employment" for the employees who returned to work yesterday. However, the telegram said company compliance with the President's order would "make a mockery of the democratic right of employees to choose their bargaining representatives freely and without interference." It said full restoration of conditions under the old contract would be in itself illegal.

Cheer Up, Pop Eye

BELLFLOWER, Calif.—Farmers in this area are harvesting a record crop of spinach, faster and with fewer men, by means of an ingenious harvester attached to a tractor. Three of the growers, who fashioned the machine, say it has reduced their crews from 50 a day to 15 or 20.

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Senators Urge That U. S. Keep World's Mightiest Peace Navy

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Senate gave quick and unanimous passage to history's largest naval appropriations bill yesterday amid a chorus of predictions that the mightiest fleet the world ever has known will be maintained as an antiaggression force after the present war ends.

Serving notice of united home-front support behind the war effort, the Senate passed the $32,644,729,701 measure—previously passed unanimously by the House—on a formal roll call vote of 61 to 0.

The action was taken after Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, of the Foreign Relations Committee, joining Senators Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, and Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, in declaring there will be no scrapping of battleships such as occurred after the last war, asserted:

"Whether we join an international organization to promote postwar peace and security or not, we need to maintain a strong navy not only to preserve security at home but to suppress invasion and conquest by barbaric characters such as those who forced us into the present war."

The measure went back to the House for consideration of minor amendments reducing House allowances by $2,404,635.

The bill includes $8,000,000,000 for new ship construction; $2,000,000,000 for new shore installations, $6,200,000,000 for personnel, and provisions for 24,000 additional airplanes and 20,000 more landing craft.

As King Sees War

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Navy, said last night that "granting we are able to defeat the Germans this year—which can happen—it would be dangerous to think that the end of the war is in sight."

Admiral King, who spoke at a dinner of the Lotos Club given in his honor, added, "to defeat the Japanese, we will need our whole fighting strength. We already have full plans for implementing the transfer of Allied fighting power from Europe to the Pacific theater as soon as it appears that Germany is defeated."

United States naval power before the end of the war, he said, will exceed that of all other nations combined.

"It is doubly important," Admiral King said, "that we give much thought now that we retain a Navy capable of enforcing the will of peace-minded nations and of preventing another world upheaval."

He urged that the Navy not be "thoughtlessly reduced, but applied to the service of maintaining peace that they helped to win."

Admiral King declared that "it would be foolhardy to assume that Japanese morale will collapse before their complete defeat. Some people doubt if the Japanese would surrender even if we march down the streets of Tokyo."

Chicago Police Head To Bar Unionization

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—Police Commissioner James P. Allman announced last night he would issue an order prohibiting Chicago policemen from joining an American Federation of Labor union being organized in the department.

His announcement followed an opinion from Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes that City authorities had the legal right to prohibit policemen from joining a union. Mr. Hodes also held that a policeman's union had "no right to strike for any reason any time."

Lieut. Charles Anderson, President of the policemen's union, contended the City had no authority to "abridge the constitutional rights of policemen" and said he had "cases in law to back me up." He said the union's charter prohibited strikes.

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THE BLUM STORE

Cost of Living Holds Line in Past Year

Continued from Page 1

ures than those released today by the B. L. S., Mr. Vinson said the cost of living is now 3/10 per cent below the level on April 8, 1943, date of President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order.

"As it stands today price control," he told the Committee, "is a proved success. The job which the Congress assigned has been carried out extremely well. For its continuation no significant change in the statute is required."

Recognizing labor's criticism of the Government's cost-of-living yardstick, Mr. Vinson insisted that "whatever index or measurement is used," prices have remained "in a reasonably fair relationship with wages since October, 1942, when for the first time we instituted control over all wages and all prices.

"I do not believe," he declared, "that we could devise a set of wage policies better in any material particular than those we now have."

Clothing Now in Limelight

Whereas food prices were the OPA's chief concern a year ago, clothing prices are today, the Bureau of Labor Statistics report indicates. Because of the disappearance of lower price lines, many families were having to buy more expensive clothes than they normally would, it was found.

The increased cost of women's spring coats was especially noted. Although cotton dresses were not yet on display in all stores in March, prices were "appreciably above those of last summer. In several stores, the advance was over 50 per cent above a year ago, with an average rise for all cities of 15 per cent.

Disappearance of low-cost lines was especially evident, the Bureau's shoppers found, in work clothing, men's felt hats, shirts, shorts, and pajamas, and women's underwear and cotton nightgowns. Shoe repair prices showed advances in most large cities.

Housewives who only yesterday were reminded by the Combined Food Board that their food supplies are considerably larger than those available to the British housewife, were told by the Bureau that their food bill is going down.

A reduction of .3 per cent in the total cost of a typical family grocery bill from Mid-February to mid-March was attributed by Government statisticians principally to lower prices for fresh vegetables and seasonal declines for eggs.

Largest price decline for food during the month was for fresh green beans, 19 per cent; cabbage, 12 per cent; and lettuce, 7 per cent.

Prices of meats were reported fairly stable, though prices for chickens and fresh fish were higher with continued shortages in some communities. Since March, fish has become much more plentiful.

One essential item for which the housewife is paying more is brooms, up as much as 35 per cent in some places, because of the disappearance of lower grades. Scattered rises were also reported for beauty and barber shop services, laundry, drugs, soaps, domestic services and auto repairs.

Rent control, which is facing a big fight from real estate interests in connection with renewal of the price control law, kept rents on an even keel in 34 large cities combined, with slight increases reported in nine cities and slight decreases in two.

Flag Precedent Broken in South

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26 (AP)—A precedent was broken today when the "Stars and Stripes" flew in downtown Atlanta—along with the Confederate Flag.

In the past when Georgia paused on Confederate Memorial Day to pay tribute to the men who wore the gray it was customary to fly the Confederate Flag alone. Today it flew beneath the United States flag at Five Points, famed Atlanta intersection.

"Nobody is more sentimental about the Confederacy than I am," said Mayor William B. Hartsfield, "but with our country at war, we must not be sentimental. We'll fly both flags with the 'Stars and Stripes' above and salute them both."

Military Need Is Found Guide To Censorship

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Linwood I. Noyes, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said today there "appears to be a need for getting back to the fundamental principle" that the only reason for censorship is military security.

"There must be no censorship for any other reason," he told the 58th annual meeting of the A. N. P. A.

"Censorship must not be used for political purposes, domestic or international, nor should it be used to conceal inefficiency or cover up blunders.

The Association's newsprint report asserted that the newsprint shortage would have been worse during the past year but for cooperative and individual efforts by publishers to conserve paper.

The Committee on the U. S. Victory Waste Paper Campaign said receipts had climbed to 590,0000 tons a month, almost 100,000 tons better than the average in 1943, but that it still was about 75,000 tons short of the monthly goal.

Increased receipts prompted by the newspaper campaign now enable mills to run at 85-90 per cent of capacity as compared with 45-75 six months ago, when 25 mills were shut down for lack of material, the Committee reported.

A Committee on Federal Laws reported that "publishers have been more affected in their business by the executive orders, the directives and regulations of government agencies than by the legislation either enacted into law or proposed for consideration of the Congress."

Wac's Essay Wins

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Ruth Williams Ricci of Syracuse University, a khaki-clad private in the Women's Army Corps, today won the third annual journalism award of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association—$500 and a gold medal.

Private Ricci, a native of Hilton, N. Y., wrote her winning essay, "Fortresses of Freedom," before enlisting in the WAC last December. She has been stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The contest, on the general topic of "newspaper achievements and responsibilities in postwar readjustments," attracted 82 entries from 20 journalism schools or departments.

Second prize, a silver medal, was won by William J. Schmelzie, of Freeport, Ill., a student at the University of Illinois School of Journalism; and third prize, a bronze medal, by Marcus Gleisser, of Cleveland, Ohio, a student in the Journalism Department of Cleveland College, Western Reserve University.

Although only three awards were planned, honorable mention was given Harry Kranz, of Rutgers University, after W. W. Waymack, Editor of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune, a judge, declared that the four final essays were of such high quality all deserved some recognition.

Archer Gives Views

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Dr. Gleason L. Archer, of Boston, National Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee, opponents of a fourth term for President Roosevelt, declared in a statement yesterday that no "internationalist can hope to receive our support" in the Presidential campaign.

Dr. Archer, President of Suffolk University, asserted that the United States is "being ruled by men who were not of our own choosing" and that "they can be gotten rid of only by defeating for re-election their indulgent patron and protector who now occupies the White House."

He said the group will hold a preconvention caucus June 1 in St. Louis, Mo., formulate a platform, and select candidates for President and Vice President, adding that the group had shown "much sentiment" for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26 (AP)—Kentucky's 22 votes at the Republican National Convention at Chicago June 26 will go to Gov. Simeon S. Willis as a "favorite son" candidate for the presidential nomination as long as his name is before the Convention.

Delegates named at the State Party Convention yesterday and at district conventions April 24 were so instructed. They were left free to vote as they please after Governor Willis' name is withdrawn and both delegates and Party leaders said the votes then would go to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

U. S. Plane So Fast It Slides Off Slide

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE, England, April 26 (AP)—A class in aircraft recognition was identifying planes as they flashed on the screen from a lantern slide.

Something went wrong in the projector and there was a blank slide.

"A P-38 (Lightning)," came a voice from the back of the room. "Fast, aren't they?"

Roosevelt and Dewey Running Far Ahead of Field

Continued from Page 1

of delegations who are being drawn to their cause.

Pennsylvania's lush bloc of 70 delegates, traditionally unpledged and usually disposed to perch alluringly on the shoulders of a favorite-son Governor for a few opening ballots in order to be available for the best possible bargain, was so strongly pulled to Mr. Dewey's side in yesterday's voting that it will probably throw its full support to the New York Governor from the outside—and political maneuvering will have to be sadly laid aside unless some Republican can conjure up a deadlock not now in sight.

Governor Dewey's already ascendant candidacy was further buoyed by the eleventh-hour campaign launched by a group of independent Pennsylvania Republicans, and while no names were printed on the primary ballot, he received better than a 16-to-1 margin over the nearest opposition, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. This overwhelming show of popularity virtually clinches the whole delegation and would seem to foreclose any serious dickering among the bosses.

It also appears that Mr. Dewey is inheriting most of the Willkie support in Massachusetts and its 35 delegates are considered pretty secure.

Mr. Roosevelt, the other non-declared aspirant, is faring as well. The outcome of the Massachusetts primary produced a slate of Democratic delegates largely unpledged, but largely favoring a fourth term. Only six of the district delegates chosen were pledged to former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who led the anti-fourth-term campaign. Mr. Ely himself was assured a place as delegate-at-large, as he was unopposed.

The President is assured of the full Pennsylvania delegation. The Democratic State Committee placed his name on the primary ballot to give party voters a chance "to register most convincingly their approval of his leadership and their demand for its continuance."

The choice which the voters had in the Keystone State was not large—it was between Mr. Roosevelt and the President—and the vote was light, so it cannot be said that "demand" for a fourth term was very convincing; but by default it guarantees to Mr. Roosevelt Pennsylvania's 72 delegates—and that is not a little at this stage of the contest.

While literally neither Mr. Dewey nor Mr. Roosevelt has yet compiled sufficient pledged delegates to guarantee nomination, the known leanings of the uncommitted delegations are such as to leave little doubt today.

No Convention Part

COLUMBUS, Texas, April 26 (AP)—Sam K. Seymour, Jr., Colorado County Democratic Committee Chairman, announced yesterday the Committee in caucus approved April 24 unanimously, resolutions that nominations for President and Vice-President be made at the Texas State Convention, and that Texas Democrats take no part in the National Convention.

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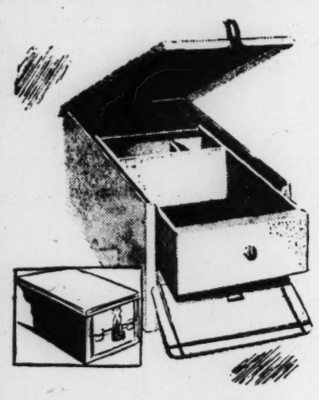

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Present Perfect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONG before Jesus walked through the narrow streets of Galilee or pondered and prayed upon the mountain tops, God's eternal truths were sought. Perception of His all-encompassing love and eternal harmony brought calm and peace where mortal mind's turbulence was expressed in oppression and idolatry, in slavery and deceit. A review of the earthly activities of Moses, Jacob, and Abraham, and of Elijah, Elisha, Jeremiah, and other prophets, reveals the application of the Christ-principle to divers problems of human existence, as well as to the healing of physical ailments.

Later, the Christ shone in radiant effulgence in the teachings and demonstrations of Christ Jesus; and in our own time the teachings of the Master have been made clearer to us in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, who proved the Christ to be without age or time, effectual to help and heal in the *now* of human existence.

One of the first things which interest the beginner in Christian Science is its applicability to every human problem. Early in his study, the student discovers that this is not merely a "Sunday" religion, nor is it, as many believe, applicable only to the healing of the sick. Christian Science is the law of the Principle of Christianity; this law is without restriction in its applicability to all human needs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Christ Jesus said, "Before Abraham was, I am" (John 8:58); and, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30). No earthly thing can exist eternally or be at one with the Divine. Christ and Christianity must therefore be wholly spiritual and eternal. In our own day, as in centuries past, Christianity reveals our conscious spiritual relation to the Divine. Does not "I and my Father are one" imply "You and your Father are one"? Jesus said (Matthew 23:9), "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." This is the "Peace, be still," to the clamor of mortal mind. Elijah found the Lord not in the wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the "still, small voice," more powerful than any might on earth (see I Kings 19:11, 12). Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 559), "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound."

In spiritual consciousness, then, is to be found this redemptive idea or Christ whose mission is to teach divine sonship. Through acknowledgment of the Christ message and obedience to it we find our at-one-ment. Through spiritual reflection, we have access to omnipotence. Since God is perfect, man, His creation, is likewise perfect, and the result of awakening to a realization of this fact is the demonstration of harmony.

Small wonder, then, that aside from the correction of physical disorders of every nature, the proper application of the Science of Christ brings about harmony in the solution of every human problem. Such healing is the acknowledgment of the presence of that perfect Mind which knows no error. In other words, Mind, God, the only Mind there is, is not engaged in the solution of problems, because to Mind all is already perfect and complete. Consequently man, the image and likeness, the very expression, of Mind, reflecting the divine perfection, is not involved in problems, and healing is made manifest in human experience as the true status of man is realized individually.

♪ ♪ ♪

The efficacy of the statement in Science and Health (p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way," is not impaired by being applied literally to the human steps that need to be taken toward the solution of a problem. It is right for us to expect the orderly procedure of divine law to be evidenced in the orderly unfoldment of human affairs. The dissolution of error through scientific right thinking on the part of the individual brings about harmony so naturally and effortlessly as to be but part of the day's normal experience. Many have seen interruptions in the harmonious proceedings of business, home, or school brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion through the application of Christian Science. They have seen problems that have seemed mountain-like dissolve in the light of spiritual understanding, and have found true for themselves the lines from Mrs. Eddy's poem, entitled "Satisfied" (Poems, p. 79):

"Who doth His will—His likeness still—
Is satisfied."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

How Does Christian Science Heal?

The disappearance of organic and functional disease, as well as of trouble in other forms, is continually recorded among those who have turned to Christian Science for help.

The method of such overcoming of difficulty is prayer—a manner of thinking—based on the teaching of Christ Jesus.

What this prayer is and how anyone may understand it and use it effectually in accordance with his need are fully explained in the Christian Science textbook,

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By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MANHATTAN DUSK": *A Photograph by Russell Griswold*

Like a Goblin

A GRIZZLY, TWISTED, and gnarled old tree that looks like a goblin, the baobab has the girth of a giant, the hide of a rhinoceros, and twigs like fingers clutching the air. In spite of its formidable appearance, it is the friendliest tree of the North. It provides man with food, water, a house to live in, fiber to clothe him, fodder for his sheep and cattle. . . . In all nature there is no other tree, with the possible exception of the coconut palm, that has so many uses. The *Adansonia Gregorii*, related to the African baobab, flourishes in a zone of one thousand square miles skirting the coast between Broome and the Victoria River. . . .

Water stays in the knotted hollows of the tree, fresh and clear, for weeks and sometimes months after the wet season; and when it disappears in the long, merciless dry season, the pith ripped from beneath the bark and wrung like a cloth into a pannikin provides a clear, cool, and tasteless drink that is often a wanderer's salvation. The rind of the pods, chopped and mixed with water, makes a bitter but nourishing food that the blacks like and which will do for a hungry white man until he reaches the next outcamp or station. . . . The pollen gum supplies the blacks with an efficient glue and a tough pitch for sticking spearheads and stone tomahawks to their hafts, and for the feather tufts used in the corroboree. The stranded bark makes a rope superior to Manila hemp, and the natives carve the velvety pods into figures of birds and fish to sell to tourists in the ports.

But the baobab is loved by the bagmen of the Northwest chiefly because it is their first and last camp, their station homestead, post office, store, and resting place. The gigantic trunks, often thirty feet in diameter, are hollow and provide a natural shelter for travelers. At Calloman Yarda, in the Lennard River country, I saw a baobab homestead in which a sheepman and his sister had made their home for twenty years—From "Australian Frontier," by ERNESTINE HILL. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

IN TWILIGHT, the city sheds its harshness, its ugliness and its cheapness. For suddenly the half-light of dusk transforms its buildings and narrow streets into something indefinably beautiful and unreal.

Surely the New York sky-line, seen at early dusk, with here and there a light flickering from a darkened building, is as breath-taking a sight as anything Paris or London or Rome can offer. And man-made as are its skyscrapers and bridges, they are none the less moving and in key with the great expanse of sky as anything nature herself has produced.

This photograph, which so clearly records a moment of enchantment, is the work of an amateur who uses a small snapshot camera. It is fine and perceptive enough, however, to be included in a large exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, in New York, entitled: "The American Snapshot: The Folk Art of the Camera," an exhibition which proves that the simple snapshot has become a graphic and personal means of expression for millions.

B. T.

World Traveler

When he was four,
the space between the veranda steps and
the elm-tree
measured a world; he could not see beyond
the elm's shadow fallen across the gate.
Back of him yawned at dusk a lighted door
through which tall people, passing, smiled to
see
how
between the door and the shadow,
seeming, he sat in wait
dreaming a far green meadow,
lonely, importunate.
How could they know—
these tall ones—that he had learned to go
welcomed, into a land
where he was free to roam
with Alice and Rumpelstiltskin, and where
Pinocchio
taught him to be at home?

GILBERT MAXWELL

A Harmonica Hums

YES, HERE IT IS, in the lower desk drawer, as he had said in his letter. I sit down at the boy's desk, with his small harmonica in my hand.

His thought had reached back from far overseas, and caught at this companion of his boyhood. Could it be found and sent to him? he had asked. So the wrappings are ready, and there is time to reach the post-office before it closes; yet here I sit, holding the harmonica.

Once it had droned proudly from the front row of the Junior High Harmonica Club. Now it is to sound in far different surroundings. It will swing with the latest hit, draw out old songs, and the heartening cadence of familiar hymns. Solace and inspiration will come from the music of this small shining thing.

I can see the boy's eyes alight above it, as he tilts his head to the rhythm of the music. But—his face grows indistinct, the army background fades, and I am all at once in an old-fashioned home.

♪ ♪ ♪

The sitting-room is filled with the mellow cheer of the big hanging lamp. On the table below the lamp lie a worn Latin book, an open geometry, and a sadly-smudged paper. The owner of these school books is in the small adjoining parlor, seated at the upright piano. Her auburn braids dangle over the high back of the piano stool, and her calf-skin school shoes are stretched out in valiant effort to reach and stay on the pedals.

The parlor lamp, with the pink and mauve roses on its fat china globe, is not lit. The hanging lamp gives light enough, and the small girl's fingers skip about easily among the keys. Beside her stands her father, his harmonica tucked neatly under his trim "handle-bar" mustache. He cups the little instrument in hands which show love for it, and confident mastery, and the music pours forth.

First there is a Stephen Foster song, and the small girl ventures a few banjo effects in her accompaniment. The old wooden clock on the sitting-room mantel hints at supper-time. From the kitchen come scents of baked potatoes and hot gingerbread, and she wriggles a bit in hungry anticipation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now one of the sentimental ballads of that decade. She foresees the pause on the climactic note, and times her chords perfectly with the purring melody. Then an opera air, and the long braids bob as she keeps up to the tempo set by the harmonica. From the rocker in the sitting-room a contented gray cat blinks at her, his paws tucked demurely under his snowy weskit.

Oh—that song in flats, with the queer chord in the chorus. It takes more attention, but the ending is a triumph. In the moment of breathing-space, there is time to think of that pan of hickory-nut taffy cooling on the back porch.

Now her father has begun his display number—"In Old Madrid." The small girl can almost feel a high comb in her hair, gay ruffles about her ankles. For a space there are red-heeled slippers, not stubby shoes, on the pedals. With a flourish, she jumps an octave to the last chord and hits it squarely.

While her father is thinking what to play next, she has time for another glance into the sitting-room. In the old amber glass fruit-dish, shining apples catch the light. Beside them is the box of double nine dominoes. If her geometry is finished, and the Latin prose copied by half-past seven, she and Mother can have a game with Dad and Grandma. She'll get those dishes wiped and that school work out of the way in a hurry, to the lilt of a waltz.

There—she missed that chord in the minor part! "Do it again, Dad!" she begs, and she slides forward in her eagerness to redeem herself.

♪ ♪ ♪

Isn't music wonderful! Your fingers scurry about, and the tunes make you have different feelings, inside. Something there takes up the same beat, whether it is a march or the lullaby that Dad is playing now. She touches the keys softly, matching Dad's last long tone, and ventures a diminishing arpeggio as a finale.

They never come closer, these two, than in their music. Without the frame of words, the small girl feels it, and she smiles up at her father. His eyes twinkle at her over the small harmonica as he begins again.

But the music dies—merges into the shrill insistence of a telephone. I am sitting at the boy's desk, the harmonica in my hand. Lying before me is his letter, telling me how much a harmonica can mean. But I do not need any persuasion to convince me of this fact. You see—I know!

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

Presente perfeito

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

MUITO antes de Jesús ter andado pelas estreitas ruas da Galiléa, ou meditado e orado na montanha, já eram procuradas as eternas verdades de Deus. A percepção do Seu tudo-inclusivo amor e harmonia eterna trazia calma e paz onde a turbulência da mente mortal se manifestava, em opressão e idolatria, em escravidão e engano. Um exame das atividades terrenas de Moisés, de Jacó e Abraão, de Elias, Eliseu, Jeremias e outros profetas, revela a aplicação do princípio--Cristo nos diversos problemas da existência humana, bem como na cura dos males físicos.

Mais tarde Cristo brilhou em radiante resplandecência nos ensinamentos e demonstrações de Cristo Jesús; em nossos tempos os ensinamentos do Mestre nos foram esclarecidos pelos escritos de Mary Baker Eddy, provando ser Cristo isento de idade ou tempo, capaz de ajudar e curar no *agora* da existência humana.

Uma das primeiras cousas a interessarem o principiante na Ciência Cristã é a sua aplicabilidade a todos os problemas humanos. O estudante logo descobre que não se trata de uma mera religião "domingueira", nem tão pouco, como acreditam muitos, sómente aplicavel à cura de doentes. A Ciência Cristã é a lei do Princípio do Cristianismo, lei essa sem restrição em sua aplicabilidade à todas as necessidades humanas.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cristo Jesús disse: "Antes que Abraão fôsse feito eu sou" (S. João 8:58) e, "Eu e o Pai somos um" (S. João 10:30). Nenhuma cousa terrena pode existir eternamente, nem tão pouco ser uno com o Divino. Cristo e o Cristianismo devem, portanto, ser inteiramente espirituais e eternos. Em nossos próprios dias, como nos séculos passados, o Cristianismo revela a nossa consciente relação espiritual com o Divino. Não indica "Eu e o Pai somos um", que "Vós e o Pai são um"? Disse Jesús (Mateus 23:9): "A ninguém na terra chameis vosso pai, porque um só é o vosso Pai, o qual está nos ceus." Isso é o "Cala-te, aquieta-te," ao clamor da mente mortal. Elias não encontrou o Senhor nem no vento, nem no terremoto, nem no fogo, porém na "voz mansa e delicada," mais poderosa do que qualquer poder na terra (veja I Reis 19:11, 12). Escreve Mrs. Eddy no livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), pg. 559: "A 'voz mansa e delicada' do pensamento científico alcança, através de continentes e oceanos, os pontos os mais remotos do globo."

É então na consciência espiritual que encontramos essa redentora idéia ou Cristo, cuja missão é ensinar a filiação divina. Compreendendo a mensagem de Cristo e obedecendo-a, encontramos a nossa unidade com Deus. Por meio do reflexo espiritual temos acesso à onipotência. Desde que Deus é perfeito, o homem, Sua criação, o é igualmente, e o resultado de se acordar à realização dêsse fato é a demonstração de harmonia.

Não é de admirar, pois, que além da correção de desordens físicas de toda natureza, a correta aplicação da Ciência de Cristo traga tambem a harmonia na solução de todos os problemas humanos. Tal cura é o reconhecimento da presença daquela Mente perfeita que não conhece erro. Em outras palavras, Mente, Deus, a única Mente que existe, não está empenhada na solução de problemas, porque para a Mente tudo já é perfeito e completo. Consequentemente o homem, a imagem e semelhança, a expressão mesma da Mente, refletindo a perfeição divina, não está envolvido em problemas, e a cura é manifestada na experiência humana a medida que o verdadeiro estado do homem é individualmente realizado.

♪ ♪ ♪

A eficácia da declaração feita na Science and Health (pg. 454), "O amor inspira, ilumina, designa e guia," não é diminuida ao ser literalmente aplicada às providências humanas necessárias à solução de um problema. É justo contármos com o prosseguimento normal da lei divina, a ser evidenciada na marcha-ordenada dos acontecimentos humanos. A destruição do erro por meio do pensamento científico correto do indivíduo, estabelece harmonia de maneira tão natural e fácil de modo a fazer parte das experiências normais do dia. Muitos têm obtido rápido e satisfatório resultado pela aplicação da Ciência Cristã às interrupções da marcha harmoniosa dos negócios, do lar ou da escola. Viram problemas que lhes pareciam montanhas dissolverem-se à luz da compreensão espiritual e chegaram à conclusão da verdade que encerram as palavras do poema de Mrs. Eddy, intitulado "Satisfeito" (Poems, pg. 79):

"Quem faz Sua vontade—e expressa Sua semelhança—
É satisfeito."

The Anchor Marks the Beginning and the End

FROM FIRST TO LAST the seaman's thoughts are very much concerned with his anchors. It is not so much that the anchor is a symbol of hope as that it is the heaviest object that he has to handle on board his ship at sea in the usual routine of his duties. The beginning and the end of every passage are marked distinctly by work about the ship's anchors. A vessel in the Channel has her anchors always ready, her cables shackled on, and the land almost always in sight. The anchor and the land are indissolubly connected in a sailor's thoughts. But directly she is clear of the narrow seas, heading out into the world with nothing solid to speak of between her and the South Pole, the anchors are got in and the cables disappear. Technically speaking, they are "secured inboard"; and, on the forecastle head, lashed down to ring-bolts with ropes and chains, under the straining sheets of the head sails, they look very idle and as if asleep. Thus bound, but carefully looked after, inert and powerful, those emblems of hope make company for the look-out man in the night watches; and so the days glide by, with a long rest for those characteristically shaped pieces of iron, reposing forward, visible from almost every part of the ship's deck, waiting for their work on the other side of the world somewhere; while the ship carries them on with a great rush and splutter of foam underneath, and the sprays of the open sea rust their heavy limbs. . . .

There is no order more noisily given or taken up with lustier shouts on board a homeward-bound merchant ship than the command, "Man the windlass!" The rush of expectant men out of the forecastle, the snatching of handspikes, the tramp of feet, the clink of the pawls, make a stirring accompaniment to a plaintive up-anchor song with a roaring chorus; and this burst of noisy activity from a whole ship's crew seems like a voiceful awakening of the ship herself, till then, in the picturesque phrase of Dutch seamen, "lying asleep upon her iron." . . .

And this noisiness, this exultation at the moment of the ship's departure, make a tremendous contrast to the silent moments of her arrival in a foreign roadstead—the silent moments when, stripped of her sails, she forges ahead to her chosen berth, the loose canvas fluttering softly in the gear above the heads of the men standing still upon her decks, the master gazing intently forward from the deck of the poop. Gradually she loses her way, hardly moving, with the three figures on her forecastle waiting attentively about the cat-head for the last order of, perhaps, full ninety days at sea: "Let go!"

This is the final word of a ship's ended journey, the closing word of her toil and of her achievement. In a life whose worth is told out in passages from port to port, the splash of the anchor's fall and the thunderous tumbling of the chain are like the closing of a distant period, of which she seems conscious with a slight deep shudder of all her frame. . . .

This is the last important order; the others are mere routine directions. Once more the master is heard: "Give her forty-five fathom to the water's edge," and then he, too, is done for a time. For days he leaves all the harbour work to his chief mate, the keeper of the ship's anchor and of the ship's routine. For days his voice will not be heard raised about the decks, with that curt, austere accent of the man in charge, till, again, when the hatches are on, and in a silent and expectant ship, he shall speak up from aft in commanding tones: "Man the windlass!"—From "The Mirror of the Sea," by JOSEPH CONRAD. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Arbutus

Now when the brook spills through the lower
field
Into wide pools that hold a blue intent,
And frozen springs are suddenly unsealed,
Loosing a music low and eloquent,
And in the shadowy pine growth, blackest
mould
Shimmers with delicate hint of moss and
fern,
Under its close green leaves, released from
cold,
The shell-pale petals of a promise burn.

Here is the confirmation of a thing
Beyond immurement, of that reaching out
Toward sun and sky, a luminous answering
To winter darkness which has walled about
Our days with night, until this radiant hour
When earth is lighted by a single flower.

SARA KING CARLETON

Ecuador's Secret of Grandeur

I RECALL STANDING one midnight at the full of the moon on the slopes of the volcano Pichincha, just above Quito's barrio de San Juan, when four white monster peaks appeared clear and bright as the moon itself: Antisana, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, and Iliniza. There are no words for such a sight.

A man coming up out of the Tihua valley to cross over into the hoya del Cutuchi at sunset sees a vision which, while easy to describe, is so incredible to those who have not seen it that he may as well not try. As I progressed over this trail, toward the east, Cotopaxi began to *rise*, like an old-rose moon, at first, then a splendid, blunt-topped cone, blushing deeper and deeper pink, it rose, and rose, and covered the whole horizon until it seemed certain that its immense bulk was going to topple forward and engulf me! Then, when at last the snowline appeared and some perspective could be caught, it seemed to retreat in distance and increase in size and three-dimensional solidity. Below, in the valley, the towns of Pujili and Latacunga appeared somehow much farther away than the volcano against whose flanks they lie. These brusque distortions of perspective are . . . symbolic of the enigma of Ecuador. . . .

To some extent it explains why Ecuador, so tiny on the map of the world, has always possessed the grandeur of a great country to those who know her well.—From "Ecuador," by ALBERT B. FRANKLIN. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1944

'Collaborationists' Now Staging New Social Revolution in France

Draft Expected to Take Few Over 25 This Year

Should contingencies of war make it necessary for induction call to exceed the average during some months the deficit is expected to be made up of men in the older-age group.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—House Military Affairs Committee members saw in the latest Selective Service figures today an indication that, barring a big upset on the fighting fronts, draft calls for the rest of this year will be filled mostly by men under 26, with few fathers over that age being inducted.

However, in making that prediction, Chairman John Costello (D) of California and other members of the draft subcommittee emphasized that if strategic plans require unusually large calls in some months, then to the extent that younger and other men now being inducted under current policies are not available in those months, larger numbers of older men must be called.

Sections Listed

Figures given Costello's committee by Selective Service showed a pool of 1,509,000 fathers and 750,000 nonfathers in class 1-A on April 1. Just how many of these were under 26, the report did not show, but a recent Selective Service report estimated that more than 25 per cent of the 1-A's would be inducted.

In the agricultural and industrial occupation deferment group on April 1 were 5,463,000 men, of whom 3,748,000 were fathers. Most of this group, 3,767,000 fathers and nonfathers, held occupational deferments of the type now being reviewed with the idea of inducting more men under 26. On March 1, there were 574,000 men under 26 with industrial deferments.

Selective Service, Mr. Costello pointed out, has estimated that between 65,000 and 70,000 men will either enlist at age 17 or be inducted upon reaching 18 each month.

Aggregate needs for the armed services between now and December 31, based on current estimates, Mr. Costello said, are 1,385,000 men. Should that goal be reached by inducting the same number of men each month, inductions would average 154,000 monthly the rest of this year.

Situation Explained

That number of men, Mr. Costello said, can be furnished from the teen-age group, from the younger men whose occupational deferments are revoked, and from the relatively few older men holding unessential jobs.

Should contingencies of war make it necessary for induction calls to exceed the average in some months and fall below it in others, Mr. Costello pointed out, the deficit in the "heavy" months necessarily must be made up by men in the older age group.

The Californian noted that the 4-F classification now constitutes the largest single pool of undrafted men between 18 and 38. On April 1 there were 3,836,000 men in this group, an increase of 213,000 during March.

During the same month, the number of nonfathers deferred for occupational reasons decreased 154,000, despite a net increase of 90,000 in the total group, reflecting the policy of giving occupational deferments more liberally to older men reclassified out of 3-A.

A Little Jive Helps Boost Morale

Official Coast Guard

Band Plays on Deck of American Assault Transport

Aboard a Coast Guard-manned assault transport heading toward combat action, the band strikes up lively tunes in a shipboard concert. Popular tunes, mingled with service airs, help to boost the invaders' morale as they follow the foamy trail to battle. Over their heads hang the landing barges they will pilot to enemy beaches when those objectives are reached.

Latest Plan of Reform Under Labor Chief Déat

Nazis stimulate 'ambitious' Minister to establish firm 'political wall behind the military Atlantic Wall'—Plan includes new council to make people familiar with conceptions of Fascism.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26 — French "collaborationists" are staging a new social revolution in France, according to reports in French circles here.

Since Marshal Philippe Pétain's national revolution is a patent failure, the Nazis have stimulated a new scheme of social reform. It is being forwarded under the banner of Vichy's Labor Minister, Marcel Déat.

Behind it also are Joseph Darnand, Vichy's police chief, and Philippe Henriot, Propaganda Minister. These two, however, are but mere puppets of the German masters.

M. Déat, on the other hand, entertains political ambitions of his own. Since his failure as Air Minister in the Republican Government, he has longed for power. He seeks to achieve it through gaining control over as many services of the Vichy administration as possible.

Many Departments

To the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity, which he heads, M. Déat has added the Commissariat of Social Assistance, the Commissariat for Prisoners, the Commissariat for Manpower, and the Services for Evacuated and Bombed-Out Frenchmen.

He has promised to set up a new Council of National Solidarity to make the French familiar with the social conceptions of Fascism. The Vichy Health Ministry is under Dr. Grasset, Mr. Déat's close friend.

M. Déat has always been the most outspoken Fascist opponent of the Pétain administration whom he accused of serving the interests of French big business. He rightly predicted the complete failure of the French "traditionalists" to win the French people, assuming at the same time that he could succeed in this difficult task.

In a recent interview with a representative of the German DNB agency, he stressed his aim to "set up in France a firm political wall behind the military Atlantic Wall." To attain this objective, the French administration has to fulfill the social demands of the French working class, to increase industrial wages, and to speed the introduction of the corporative Labor Charter which has been opposed by the French employers and by the workers as well.

Marcel Déat is known principally for ambitious schemes and for his complete failure to carry them out. He has been a sad failure in practical politics, and it was this lack of success in achieving power which drove him early into the Nazi camp.

Even if he is serious now in his intention to improve social conditions in occupied France, he is struggling against overwhelmingly unfavorable odds. The Germans are more ruthless than ever in sacrificing the needs of the French population to their war effort.

Under the strain of new German demands, the economic situation in France is rapidly worsening. No industrial production figures have recently been published but it is significant that traffic on the French railways has decreased more than 15 per cent in 1943 and continues to go down.

There can be little hope that M. Déat will succeed in the task of improving working conditions in a deteriorating economy.

"Labor Charter" Opposed

It is also not likely that the corporative organization of the French workers will ever become more than wishful thinking on part of the French Fascists. The "Labor Charter" is opposed by the French capitalists and by the French workers as well.

One of the Déatist papers in Northern France, La France Socialiste, recently stressed that "the 'Labor Charter' is rejected by the Bolshevist Extreme Left [the Communists], by the Reformist Right Wing [Socialist Trade Unions], and by the Christian Trade Unions," and that means by all organized groups of French workers. More than ever, the French workers are determined to keep up their trade union underground organization and not to fall for French Fascist enticements.

M. Déat's social revolution seems destined to become another fiasco in the unsuccessful career of the French Fascist leader. Far from improving the living conditions of the French working class, he will only deliver them more speedily into the hands of their German oppressors. Since the last cabinet shake-up in Vichy all "technical services" have been shifted from Vichy to Paris to bring them more directly under Nazi control.

Interior Department Policy On Draft Deferment Is Hit

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Interior Department's draft deferment policies for its white-collar workers drew the fire today of the House Appropriations Committee, which asserted that the situation "must be eliminated without undue delay."

In a report accompanying submission to the House of the Department's $87,672,580 supply bill for the fiscal year starting July 1, the Committee said it was "disappointed" at the Department's requests for deferment of draft-age personnel.

On Feb. 15, the report related, there were 6,696 male employees between 18 and 38 in the Department and 2,221 of them held occupational deferments, 2,073 of whom were deferred at the specific request of the Department.

The Committee said it was of the opinion "that such persons now holding white-collar jobs could in a great majority of cases be replaced without detriment to the war effort." It expressed regret "that so many deferments have been requested for some single men as well as married men with no children holding positions in the Department which the Committee considers not to be essential."

Secretary Harold L. Ickes defended the Department's deferment policies when he testified in support of the appropriations. He considered the Government, Mr. Ickes said, "important enough in itself to merit deferment of key workers."

The Committee also criticized the Department's Office of Indian Affairs, which it said "needs a thorough overhauling and reorganization."

The Committee trimmed $9,151,672 from budget estimates in approving the $87,672,580 outlay, which is $26,279,496 below the current year's appropriation and $247,672 below the minimum Mr. Ickes said was necessary.

The Committee said data submitted to it showed the Department's income from various activities was estimated to be $60,090,220 for the current fiscal year and $66,642,000 for the 1945 fiscal year. The amounts are exclusive of trust funds.

Methodist Lawmakers Meet To Chart Course for Future

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26 (AP)—The Methodist Quadrennial Conference, lawmaking body for 8,000,000 adherents, convened here today in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Church's first conference and to chart a course for the future.

Church historians recalled that the first conference, called by John Wesley in June, 1744, was held in an old cannon factory and was attended by only ten delegates, six Ministers of the Church of England who had embraced Methodist doctrine, and four lay preachers.

Bishop H. Lester Smith of Cincinnati presided over the opening session at which Bishop Herbert Welch, Retired, New York, conducted a communion service for the 762 delegates, who then plunged into the work of appointing committee chairmen and organizing the Conference for the business which is expected to keep it in session until May 7.

The most important business of the day will be a voluminous report of the Council of 54 Bishops, presented by Bishop Arthur J. Moore of Atlanta. It will deal with achievements and failures since the last conference four years ago, and offer recommendations for the future.

About one of every 60 Methodist Ministers is a delegate, and for every ministerial delegate a lay delegate also is chosen.

Under Methodist rules, the Bishops advise on the Church's future, but with this report their conference duties are ended except to preside over the meetings. They are not allowed to take part in debate.

Informer's Suit Seeks $1,976,000

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (AP)—An informer's suit asking $1,976,000 damages was filed against three contracting firms April 24, alleging conspiracy to present false claims to the Government in construction of Pearl Harbor defenses.

Named defendants in the Federal Court action were the W. E. Callahan Construction Company and Gunther & Shirley Company, described as Nebraska corporations, and Rohl-Connelly Company, a Nevada firm. The suit, filed by Charles H. Layne, described them as allied as the Hawaiian Constructors.

Mr. Lane, not otherwise identified, filed the suit both in his own name and that of the United States Government. The suit alleged:

That Hawaiian Constructions claimed and was paid $75,000 for the repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the yacht Vega, then owned by Hans Wilhelm Rohl, a contractor and naturalized citizen of German origin.

That Hawaiian Constructors spent $750,000 in sending to Hawaii and returning about 1,500 men who were physically unable to perform their duties.

Sheep Mow the Lawns Of Parks in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Sheeppower is replacing manpower in public parks here. When City officials faced the prospect of allowing 2,000 acres of park and lake shore go unmowed because there were no men to man the lawnmowers, they imported 200 head of sheep from Montana.

This promises to be a break for the amateur photographers, as well as for those charged with keeping the parks well groomed. The idea appeared so good to the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago that it included the facts in its news bulletin.

Lisbon Rations Bread as Costs Of Living Soar

By David Walker

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, April 25—Faced with a steady drop in imports of vital raw materials, with shortage in foodstuffs and with a rise in unemployment and in living costs, Portugal is feeling the troubles which beset neutrals these days.

On April 20, bread rationing was introduced here. Officially the measure has been explained as due to alleged American and Canadian reluctance to send supplies on former scale. However, there seems little doubt that the Portuguese Government was moved to introduce bread rationing in order to curb the price spiral in one at least important place.

The steady increase in the cost of living has for some time been causing serious anxiety in this country. Both wages and salaries in Portugal are low—even during the harvest, agricultural laborers earn not more than 15 escudos a day, while 10 escudos is the more normal figure for the greater part of the year.

[The nominal value of the escudo is about 4 cents.]

Against this background of low wages and salaries is the increase in cost of living, which is estimated at least 60 per cent higher than in 1939, while apart from certain concessions made to civil servants and one or two other exceptions, salaries and wages have remained stationary in view of official fears of inflation.

The prices of consumer goods also are affected today by three other problems: first, the "black market," particularly in meat—which continues despite vigorous and continuous police measures; second, smuggling over the border, which affects coffee, sardines, and olive oil, and of which foreign powers rather than this nation are guilty, and third, very great difficulties of distribution due to lack of transport coal and fuel.

Imports Shrink

In addition to these internal problems, there is partial paralyzation of imports due partly to the influence of the war on world shipping and partly to the reluctance or inability of the belligerents to supply Portugal on a prewar scale.

While the Government is fighting these difficulties by rationing certain commodities and by official control of others, it can be seen that Portugal today faces a very great problem to maintain a decent standard of living and has little prospect of any material improvement before the end of the war—the past few days alone have shown that even imports of such primary commodities as coal from Britain and steel from Germany are about to reach a new low mark, with a resultant drop in employment.

Therefore, Portugal is now being confronted with a variety of problems the imminence and gravity of which the Portuguese people now are being encouraged to face and understand.

Harriman Impressed on Soviet Tour

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 26—On his recent trip to the Northern Russian ports of Murmansk and Archangel, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman saw much encouraging evidence of improved interallied understanding which is essential not only to the winning of the war but of the peace afterwards.

Barring a visit to Stalingrad on his way in from Teheran, this was the first time that Ambassador Harriman had been anywhere in the Soviet Union outside Moscow. It was also the first time that any diplomat had been in a war zone.

On his return from the North, Mr. Harriman told American pressmen that he had been shown everything he wanted to see and told everything he wanted to know without reservations. He stressed that as far as cordiality shown and confidence manifested, being with the Russians was just like being with the British.

Not only did Mr. Harriman visit ports where British and American convoys were unloading, he was also shown Soviet naval installations and went aboard Soviet warships.

Mr. Harriman spoke of severe bomb damage to Murmansk but stated that most of it dated from an earlier period of the war before the Russians had achieved their present air superiority and present strength of their antiaircraft defenses.

The United States Ambassador remarked that unloading operations were conducted on a 24-hour basis with admirable efficiency and commented upon the spirit of the dock workers who seemed fully aware of the war importance of their job. He remarked that in the North where people actually saw the volume of Lend-Lease goods coming in, the people fully appreciated the scale and extent of American aid.

Besides being shown about by commanders of the Northern Fleet and Air Force in Archangel, Mr. Harriman went for a ride in an icebreaker in the White Sea with Rear Admiral Ivan D. Papanin, who back in 1937-38 with three companions, drifted for eight months on an icefloe starting at the North Pole and ending up off Greenland thereby ascertaining the speed and direction of the drift of the polar icecap, besides collecting much other data about the North.

The Ambassador's trip was such a carefully-guarded secret that almost no one but his daughter and newspaper correspondents knew where he had gone. The discovery of his "disappearance" from Moscow caused something of a commotion among some of the less well-informed members of the Embassy staff.

The rumor and contrary consensus here seems to be that President Roosevelt's choice of ambassador here was auspicious both from his personal standpoint and that of the nation.

Nazis Still Strong On Soviet Air Front

By Reuters

Moscow, April 26

Maj. Gen. Eugene Feodorov, hero of the Soviet Union, in an interview in which he paid tribute to the success of the Anglo-American bombing offensive against Germany and German occupied territory, said: "Regarding Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris's opinion that the German air forces operating on the Soviet-German front do not possess sufficient might, I do not think this is correct.

"The German air forces on our front are as strong as ever."

Major Feodorov, who is Chief of the Soviet Meteorological Service, stated that he regarded "the work of my British colleagues who are providing for the wide activity of the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Force with great respect."

Finland Burns Its Bridges

The World, Briefly ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

A weekly feature appearing Wednesdays

Finland, by its rejection of Russian peace terms, is holding the torch to its last diplomatic bridge.

It has chosen to fight on. Its German partner can offer it little but discomfort. Its hold upon Allied sympathy is weakening. Ties with the United States and Britain have become increasingly strained.

But Finland's chances of breaking away from its German partner never were bright. Northern Finland is swarming with about 70,000 to 90,000 German troops. The country is almost entirely dependent upon Germany for its food.

* * *

Finland was in no position to drive a hard bargain with Russia. Neither was it in a spot to throw out the Germans. Russia would gladly have helped with that. But if there is anyone the Finns want less upon their soil than the Germans, it is the Russians.

Finnish distrust of Russia goes back to Peter the Great. But it was Czar Nicholas II some centuries later who set flame to Finnish resentment by attempting to force the Russification of Finland.

It was not until the Bolshevist revolution in 1917 that the Finns were able to escape the Russian yoke. When the Czarist regime fell, Finland announced its independence.

But it still looked upon its big neighbor with suspicion and fear. That is why it said no when the Soviets, fearful of German expansion eastward in 1939, asked for garrison privileges at the Hangö naval base and offered Karelian lands for certain Finnish territory.

* * *

Russia was in no mood to take no for an answer. It attacked in October, 1939. Finland signed on the dotted line in Moscow in March, 1940. It ceded important territory to Russia and gave it a 30-year lease on the Hangö Peninsula.

In June it saw Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania fall under Russian occupation. Fearful that its turn would be next, Finland reached out to the Germans.

The Nazi "protectors" stepped in promptly. Finland's antagonism toward the Soviets made it a willing partner to German schemes. It declared war upon Russia—a "defensive" war—in June, 1941.

Prospects of Russian defeat and Finnish retribution seemed certain then.

Allied sympathy for the Finns has been strong; Allied patience strained. Britain and the United States both have made repeated efforts to help Finland quit the war.

Its last chance now seems to have slipped away.

Army Rates Mrs. R's Trips As Troop Morale Builders

DENVER, Colo., April 26 (AP)—An Army spokesman, replying to an inquiry by a Colorado State Representative, wrote that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's trips to the various war theaters and to the Caribbean, in particular, were to "sustain morale."

William N. Warren, State Representative from Denver, wrote President Roosevelt March 23, inquiring:

"What office does Mrs. Roosevelt or Harry Hopkins occupy in the War Department that would justify their using these airplanes (Army planes) and Army gasoline? How do these trips help with the war effort?

"In our locality there seems to be a strong feeling against anybody's using material or machines vital to the war."

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop, Acting Adjutant General of the Army, said in reply:

"I presume your inquiry is prompted by Mrs. Roosevelt's recent visit to the Caribbean area. Her purpose in making this trip was to contact the soldiers, sailors, and Marines stationed at Caribbean outposts. As you no doubt realize, these men are more isolated than are those on duty even in Africa, Italy, Europe, the Southwest Pacific, or China. They lack the excitement that goes with action to help sustain their morale. They are seldom visited.

"Mrs. Roosevelt's mission had to do entirely with the welfare of these personnel. The plane she used carried mail to the armed forces, as well as other passengers. It might be pointed out that Mrs. Roosevelt did not hesitate to make the trip and gave no consideration to the fact that there might be danger and hazard in flying in a land plane over the waters of her course.

"Mr. Hopkins is Chairman, Munitions Assignment Board. His travel to theaters of operation has been in connection with his duties and by the nature of his position, he is entitled to have transportation provided by the War Department."

Paintings Damaged By London Blitzes

LONDON (Reuter)—Damage to art treasures, mostly pictures, through the London blitzes, has run into several millions of pounds.

This estimate was given by Mr. W. H. C. Freeman, President of the Association of British Picture Restorers, whose members bring marred masterpieces back to their original beauty.

Mr. Freeman said a large part of the damage has been caused by water. "Its action results," he said, "in the paint flaking and the varnish chilling and turning white. The paint becomes obliterated in places so it is sometimes impossible to tell whether the artist painted a portrait or a landscape."

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For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN—Deeply moving study of man who accepts Nazi order, forsakes obligation to home and friends, finds that all he sacrificed leads to his own destruction.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.

A GUY NAMED JOE—*Spencer* Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

BAR 20—Standardized western with liberal showings of scenery.—M. Y. C.

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BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.

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COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

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CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.

COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.

COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.

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CRAZY HOUSE—Olsen and Johnson in characteristic slapstick concoction, this time with a movie studio as scene of antics.—M. Y. C.

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DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.

DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.

DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.

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FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.

GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.

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MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Wednesday, April 26, 1944

Start With the Home You Have When Planning a New One

Postwar Homes—No. 4

By W. Clifford Harvey
Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Don't be your own architect. Steer clear of long driveways. Avoid those second-floor stairways that rise out of the living rooms. Don't build your kitchen too small in the effort to obtain compact living.

Those are practical hints for the notebooks of postwar home planners. For how can they be more practical, or more certain of their future homes than by analyzing what they now have and would like to do without, and what they don't have but would like to install in their postwar houses?

Take that long driveway, for instance, the type that starts at the front walk, arches through the side yard and around to a rear, under-the-house garage which occupies most of the basement.

Avoid Long Driveway

"Why, I never thought twice about the driveway when I bought my place," is the usual statement of average home owners. But these same owners after shoveling several hundred feet of driveway all winter, getting stuck with their cars a couple of times, and lying awake nights wondering if they would be able to get the car out in time for the office next day, have added the long driveway to their lists of "pet grievances" to avoid in future building.

Today's home owners are in a peculiarly good position to gauge what they want tomorrow. Moving into a new house is usually an exhilarating experience, with the glow of ownership completely dominating the whole picture. Yet it's axiomatic that when the first flush of home ownership wears off, the family finds that such things as long driveways, hilly lots in many instances, huge time-taking lawns, and narrow garages do much to detract from the joys of owning a home.

"I didn't think of it," is too common a complaint of families who now know what they should have planned for while the houses were in the blueprint stage. Some bewail the lack of downstairs lavatories. Others wish they had larger closets in bedrooms, and shallow rather than deep coat closets in front halls. Stepping inside the coat closet to reach the hangers is an obvious inconvenience that few families consider before they start the mortgage payments.

Overlooking a kitchen closet means using the hall coat closet for brooms, pails, etc. Privacy for the porch is not obtained by jamming houses too close together, especially on the porch sides. Some families wish they had provided for a basement game room for the youngsters, a clothes chute running from the second floor to a downstairs hamper, and a garage wide enough to swing the car door fully open.

"Don't be your own architect" applies to most families. The world can become a confused jumble to plumbers, carpenters, electricians, and jobbers when the home buyer assumes the task of supervision. Many banks and loaning agencies will not make loans unless competent architectural supervision is on the job. And thoroughly prepared plans and details constitute the home buyer's protection against needed extras that upset the predetermined budget.

Get a Good Architect

An attic full of catalogues on prices and installations of sinks, doors, bathtubs, windows, stoves, pipes, heating plants, and a flare for doing things around the house are not adequate substitutes for trained architectural supervision. You may save the architect's fee of several hundred dollars in the short run, but when you find the oil burner isn't there, because it wasn't included in the technical phrasing of the original terms, it will cost you extra to have it installed.

The family seeking a new home seldom looks beyond the basic principals of home ownership such as transportation, schools, room sizes, exposure, and neighborhood. Regrets come later when the costs of installation are much greater than they would have been while the house was under construction.

Take the family who built a house of four rooms, all on one floor without basement or attic according to the dictates of economy. They now wish they had provided some space for storage, either an attic, a cellar, or an extra large garage, or a room over the garage. And they now want a dining room, instead of a dinette at the end of the living room. A breakfast nook would have helped to relieve the jammed-in feeling.

Even if this family had the extra money to invest in a ping-pong table or a pool table, they would have no place for such recreational pursuits. That word "recreation" is going to dictate some changes in the homes to come.

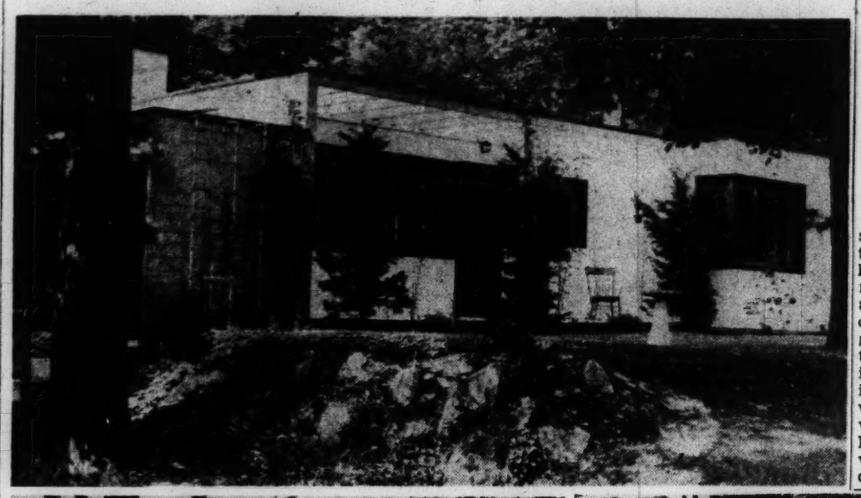
Where More Room Counts

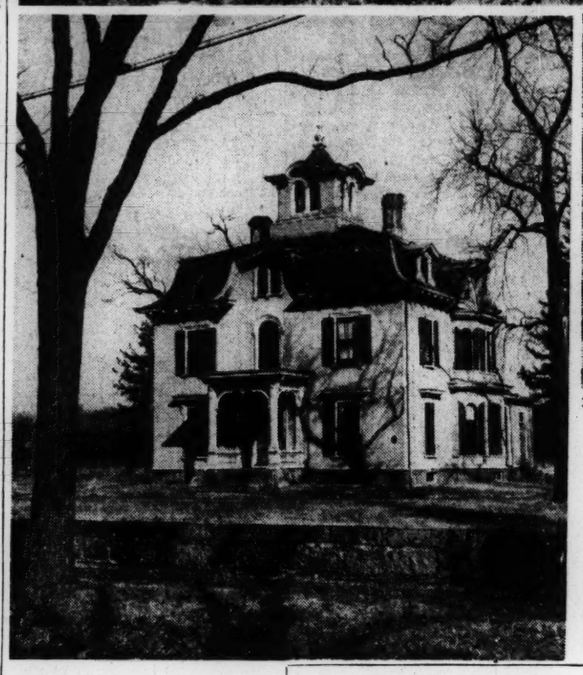
Among other belated demands of present-day home owners are larger bathrooms, stall showers, and more room in the back yards and less in front, especially where the lots are not large. Others have found that sun rooms attached to living rooms do not fill the bill as substitutes for open-air porches for summer use. More closet room is something inexpensively provided in the construction stages, but not so inexpensive afterwards.

Some families deplore the fact that while they foresaw the need for attics, they did not provide ready access to them, hence use them only as extreme emergency storage rooms. Many home owners speak of the kitchen fans they did not provide to waft away the odors. And there is always an advantage to laundries in the basement, rather than off the kitchens, where they are cool in the summer months and warm in winter.

In terms of good heating, fireplaces now come equipped with heatalators, or built-in heat distributing plants for heating the living room, and the rooms upstairs. This is going to be a "must" in future homes. And while we are being practical, there are the garage doors that swing upward instead of outward. In the winter, ice and snow make the opening of doors outward a major project.

This discussion could go on for columns. But there's enough here to indicate that postwar home planning is chiefly a simple problem in addition and substraction using your present home as the common denominator. You add what you don't have now, but wish you had, and subtract the features you now have but don't want or don't need. That is the soundest yardstick for the future.





By a Staff Photographer

Tastes in architecture are changing. The Victorian mansion, left, is typical of a housing show-day when families thought more of elbow room and magnificent display than of compact and economical living. This house, with its interesting "widow's walk" and bulky lines, is an excellent example of a modern "white elephant," contrasting strikingly with the easy-to-heat, draftless, and more easily managed present-day home. Above is such a home owned by a professional woman in Newton, Mass., who operates it as inexpensively as she did her apartment. She says the house practically runs itself, allowing her to go to work every day without a second thought about it. But the postwar era will favor many more modernistic dwellings like the compact home, upper left, which has five rooms and will probably cost no more than $4,000 to build.

Shoes Offer As Much Interest As Ever

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did it ever occur to you that your feet, mine, and those of the other fellow are just about as unlike as snowflakes? It's not a bad idea to let these differences make their point with you before you set out to spend that precious ration coupon on shoes, instead of afterwards, when a poorly-fitting shoe may be all that is left to convince you.

Long or short feet, narrow or broad, thin or fat, arched or flat, each of us must stand on his own in his particular choice of shoes. Spending coupons as well as cash for our footgear, the transaction takes on a kind of intriguing responsibility. It involves your feet, your fancy, and that elusive quality—fit.

Three ways to keep them all in line are: First, take your time over your decision; hurry is bad for the feet. Second, define your need clearly in your own mind; know where and how you intend to wear your purchase. Third, stand and walk about in your contemplated shoes; don't hold them out in front of you to see how they fit, while you wiggle your toes. Certainly what a shoe does for your foot artistically is important. Give its lines and shape, as well as its weight and material, due consideration, but beauty without comfort, like "the gift without the giver," is bare.

Various Leathers in Vogue

Leathers Look for flexibility, firmness, and, if you are a stickler for comfort, a leather that is porous enough to invite a little air inside your shoe.

Rosettes on patent pumps, or tiny colored leather buds clipped on the throat of the pump, are typical of the soft feminine trend in footwear. So are the ankle straps on the beloved "baby" last, which in patent is both flattering and comfortable.

Much in demand is the smooth and crushed kidskin which many manufacturers are using this season because it, too, is softly feminine as well as exceedingly strong. We are getting shoes made of a goatskin called "cabretta" which comes to us from India and Brazil, but it is not so strong as kidskin, which seems a little surprising.

In reptiles nothing compares with alligator for durability. This neither scuffs nor mars easily, and polishes perfectly. But shoes, as well as bags in this fashionable leather, come high. Lizard, too, is an expensive leather, very strong, but it may be used both for dressy and everyday wear, which is a distinct advantage.

Brown is much in vogue for shoes because it goes agreeably with so many colors in clothes—with greys that have so great a prominence this season in suits, with blues, greens, beiges, and gold. For dressy occasions the smooth sheen of bronze comes into the picture in kidskin pumps and for evening footwear.

This is looked forward to as a favorable season for white shoes, particularly those in fabrics, suedes, and grained leathers in spectator type shoes.

Wooden Soles for Fun

Fanfare over wooden soles has subsided except for unrationed wooden-soled "fun" shoes. These are designed by Delman for wear with sun clothes, lounging and casual clothes and house coats. Sailcloth tops accented with pipings in Mardi Gras colors, Mexican or Guatemalan cloth, and sturdy navy gabardine give them both fabric and color interest. Gay ballerina ties may be changed with your color mood and bright decalcomania florals on wooden heels and soles are a new touch.

As usual the soles are flexible, and a narrow band of leather at the edge keeps them from clacking. The new darling for ingenious soles is vinyl plastic, which has been more generally developed. Under different trade names, it is among the new non-leather soles that will probably continue in high favor after the war. Soles made of this are flexible, waterproof, and they wear endlessly, from all accounts. New ways, too, have been evolved for stitching them to the tops of shoes. They are not cemented to the uppers, though means for doing this have also been advanced. It is the color—the gay, endless shades of color—that gives these new transparent soles their excitement.

Our shoes follow largely the old patterns this season. The extremely high heeled, low-cut D'Orsay pump, increasing even the flattery of an aristocratic instep, is the favorite with high-stepping debutantes. Nothing on the market can touch it for glamour, open-toed, or closed, unless it be the ankle strap "baby" last, its close second, though just at the other extreme as to its heel.

Status of the Stamps

Swinging from high heels to low isn't the easiest thing on the feet, or your ration points, so think before you kick your heels—just how high or low you mean to wear them.

Ration news in shoes shows April 30 set by the Government as the termination date for stamp 18 in Book 1. Airplane stamp 1 in War Ration Book 3 will continue good indefinitely. On May 1 a new stamp will be made available for one pair of shoes. Just which stamp this will be has not yet been made public, nor has it been announced how long this stamp will remain valid

B. E. S. F.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Complete your spring costume with just the right topper in a soft, becoming color and fabric. Choose one with a collar for extra warmth, or without for the smooth look which the cardigan closing gives. Either is correct. So are also the varying lengths ranging from the baby topper only twenty-five inches, to the three quarter length, thirty-three to thirty-six inches, with all different lengths in between. The brevity of this coat is its charm.

If you must have a belted coat, even in a topper, consider the raglan, tied-belt type which the air pilot's tunic has inspired. It comes with notched revers and diagonal pockets. But the straight-line topper is more generally accepted, because more universally becoming, and your silhouette in the mirror should make the important decision as to the lines right for your figure type. Use the flange shoulder line to slenderize the top of the figure, and use the yoke for extra fullness. Have your topper lined or unlined, single or double breasted, and match, harmonize, or contrast it with your dress or suit.

If you are having fun making an extra topper, pin your pattern together and try it on before a full-length mirror before cutting the material. You can turn it up at different lengths, and thereby choose the one you prefer for balance.

The Complete Small House

Another series of articles by Miss Elizabeth Woolley entitled "The Complete Small House" will begin on this page Wednesday, May 10. The first one will be devoted to "The Outdoor Living Room." Subsequent articles in the series of seven will appear on the second Wednesdays of each month.

Rainy Day Togs Assume New Smartness As War Jobs Take Us Outdoors

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Rainwear's sprightly dash from slightly uninteresting mediocrity to one of the season's most sparkling fashions is a wartime commentary. So many of us these days are forced to face the weather, rain or shine, to get where we're going; so many more of us, particularly women, start out early in the morning to work, not knowing how the day will end as to weather; and endless numbers walk who before knew the friendly shelter of a car's windshield when they found it necessary to cope with uneasy weather! Today's rainwear, flooding the markets like a sudden spring freshet, appears to hold all the answers.

Besides being so highly practical, these stormy weather clothes are both lovely to look at and quite as attractive to wear. Colors, gay as a June garden, flaunt a rainbow palette—scarlet, shades of blue from deep larkspur to powder, glimmering gold, spotless white, rich purples, soft lilac, virile Kelly green, maize, aqua, and orchid, not to mention an endless assortment of beiges, and conservative navy and black. There is a raincoat color for everyone with a mind to enjoy it.

Raincoats That Fit

Fashion in the design of these rainwear garments holds as important a place as in that of any other coats. Their intent is not to cover you with a copious sack, but fit you with skillfully designed flattery. Figures ranging from lithe willows to those in the well-rounded forties find engaging models to fit them. One of the important models at the moment is the dressy tunic coat. This follows the lead of its prototype in sleek black satin. Belted and casual of cut, it may be worn loose-backed and boxy, or drawn snugly to the waist. Choose your own silhouette. As a rule, it measures about 33 inches in length.

Drawstrings fasten another model that features a V-cut back for slimming lines. They also give a very feminine ruffly touch to sleeves held snugly close to the wrist by the same device.

This model might be made of Elkskin—quite as satin-sleek as its namesake—a fabric first introduced in the men's apparel field and approved by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps for its superior water-repellent finish. This material is in step with the facile movements of both men and women today—people who have little patience with clumsy, heavy fabrics.

Two-Faced Elkskin

Our mood and our need is to travel light, and Elkskin contributes to that most desirable end. Made of rayon and fine combed cotton, it is double-faced—satin twill on one side and a dull poplin on the other. A reversible coat of this waterproof fabric allows one to keep the bright side to oneself or turn its gleaming sheen to the world and splash through the raindrops with such assurance as to produce a rift in the dullest day. Because of the expert cutting and fashioning of these rainwear coats, it's quite as smart to wear them for evening affairs of moment as it is to set out in them in the morning.

A double-breasted knee-length officer's coat with a storm collar comes in a paratroop twill. Or the same fabric may be quite as rainproof and practical made up in a suit with a square-cut jacket featuring letter-box slot pockets and a slim-cut belted skirt.

Adaptable for many occasions, one of the most feminine of the rainwear fabrics is of rayon surah. It comes in many conservative little checks, cravanetted, of course, for rainy weather. Cotton gabardine continues to hold its own as a popular coat fabric ready for many occasions. But capes, too, are appearing on the rainy-day horizons. Not flowing with folds upon folds of material like those of the desert sheiks, but square-cut, restrained as to yardage and design, and meaning business with their neat slits through which to slip your arms. These are the delight of bundle-carriers on a rainy day—and who of us can escape familiarity with our share of packages—or rainy days?

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales	500,000
Previous day's sales	553,450
1944 volume to date	74,583,439
1943 volume to date	107,483,973

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.5	Prev. day	50.5
Month ago	51.8	Year ago	48.9
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams-Millis ½e	1	30	30	30	— ¼
Adams Exp ½g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Air Reduction 1a	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Alleg&Susq 3.80e †	10	147	147	147	
Allegheny Corp	14	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf	51	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Ir pf	2	49	48½	48½	+1¾
Allegh L St .35a	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Allied Indust ½g	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	141¾	141	141¾	+ ⅛
Allied Kid (2a)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Allied Mills 2g	6	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	7	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½ae	2	34	34	34	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	11	107	106¾	107	+ ¾
Amerada Pet 1½e	3	90½	90	90½	+1
AmAgChDel 1.20	2	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Am Airlines 1¼g	3	59⅜	58½	59⅜	+1⅜
Am Bk Note .40e	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
Am Bosch ½e	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Am Brake Sh .35e	2	38½	38½	38½	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Can 3	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	10	174½	174½	174½	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	2	23½	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	80	115	114	115	+ ½
Am Crystal Sug	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Am Distill stpd	11	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Am European ½e	2	8	8	8	
Am Export L 2	3	14⅛	24½	24½	
Am For Pow	2	4½	4½	4½	
Am&FP56pf 1¾k	4	73	72¾	72¾	+1½
Am&FP57pf 1¾k	1	82	82	83	+1½
Am&FP 2pf	27	21¾	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Am Interna ½ge	4	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Inv Illpf2½ †	80	48	48	48	
Am Locomotive¼ae	32	16¾	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	3	85¾	85½	85¾	
Am M&Fdy .80	1	15	15	15	
Am M & Met ¼e	5	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Am Metal (¼ae)	2	21	21	21	
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	119½	119½	119½	
Am NewsCo 1.80 †	130	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am P&L 5& pf	13	45¼	44½	44¾	+ ¼
Am P&L 55 pf	16	41½	41	41¼	+ ¼
Am Rad&STd .10e	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40e	1	12¼	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Am Roll Mpf 4½ †	30	67¼	66¾	67½	+ ¾
Am Safety Raz ½e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt&Ref 7 †	80	153	152¼	152¼	—1½
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Am Sti Fdry 2	13	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½e	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	2	119½	119	119½	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	157⅜	157⅛	157⅜	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	60¾	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	3	61	60¾	61	
Am Tob pf 6	†110	143½	143½	143½	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	10	10	10	
Am Viscose 1e	5	41	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅜
Am Viscose pf 5	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Woolen	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Anaconda Cop ½e	16	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼ae †	70	25¾	25½	25½	
Anchor Hock G 15e	2	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
AnchorHkGl pf5 †	10	115½	115½	115½	—1
Armour & Co	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Armour&Co prpf3k	3	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
Armstrong Crk ¾ae	2	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Assd D Gds ½ae	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Assc DGd 1pf 6 †	30	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
Assc DGd 2 pf7 †	20	89¾	89½	89½	— ½
Atch T & SF 3e	17	65⅜	64⅞	65	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	18	37¼	36½	37⅜	+ ⅜
Atl&G&W Indies 3g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Atl Refining (¾ae)	10	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (¾ae)	7	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
Atlas Powd ¾ae †	140	53	52½	52½	—1
Aust Nichols	14	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
Aust N prA1¾k †	50	69	69	69	+1
Aviation Co .20g	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Bald Loco ctf1½g	13	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+ ½
Balt & Ohio	29	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	14	15	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
Barber Asph	3	22	22	22	+ ½
Barker Bros ¾ae	12	14	14	14	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	7	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	13	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾ae	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	7	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Best Foods 1½e	21	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
Beth Steel (1¼ae)	19	58	57½	57⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	119	11 9	119	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf ⅓ae	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .15e	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Blumenthal pf7 †	20	98½	98½	98½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Bon Ami A 4 †	70	89	89	89	
Bon Ami B 2½g	1460	48	47	47	—1⅛
Bond Strs 2	1	37⅛	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅞
Borden Co .40e	18	30¼	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	4	14¼	14	14	
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	2	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
Bristol-Myers ½e	2	44	44	44	—1
Bklyn Un Gas ½ae	5	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
Buckeye Steel .30e	4	9	8⅞	9	
Budd Mfg	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Budd Mfg55pf5 †180		57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
Budu Wheel ½g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	29	29	29	
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Burling pf 5	1	109	109	109	
Bur Add Ma .20e	8	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term ½ae	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bush TBpf13½k †	40	44	43⅝	44	+ ¾
Butler Bros .30e	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Byers A M Co	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Calif Pack 1½g	2	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Canadian 2 Lead	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Campbell Wy ¼ae	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Canad Pacific ½ge	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Caro C&O 5 †200		105	104⅝	105	
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (JI) Co	6	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 1pf	17	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	118	118	118	
Celotex Corp ½g	3	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
Celotex Co pf 1 †	117	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	19¾	19½	19½	
Cent Foundry	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent R R N J	3	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	+ ⅛
Cent de Pas 1½ge	12	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†170	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ¼
Champ Paper 1.40e	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	190	109	108	109	+ ⅞
Chas & Ohio 3	1	12	12	12	— ¼
Ches Corp Va .80	5	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 3.2g	10	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1e	6	6¼	6	6¼	— ¼
Chi Grt West	6	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	19	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	11	53⅜	52¼	53¼	+1
Chi No West pf wi	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	1	42	42	42	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
Chickasha Cot ⊕ 1	2	15	15	15	
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	29	81¼	80¾	81⅛	+ ½
City I&F 1.20	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
City Stores	16	9¼	9	9⅛	
Clev Gr Br 7.2e	1	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Clev G B pf 5 †	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	23½	22	32½	— ⅜
Cluett Peab ½ae	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Coca-Cola 3a	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅜
Coca-Cola A 3 †	20	66¾	66¾	66¾	+1
Colgate-Palm ½ae	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
Colgate-P pf4¼ †	170	105	105	105	— ½
Col & South	†180	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
Col & South 2pf †	60	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Colum B'cast A.40e	6	29	28½	29	+ ½
Colum B'cast B.40e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10e	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	2	80½	80	80½	+ ½
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	30	75	75	75	
Colum Pict ½ge	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Comm Credit 3	20	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	61	42⅝	42	42	— ⅜
Comm Solv .60g	13	15⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
Commwlth&South	30	1½	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Com&So pf 1¼ak	11	79¾	79	79¾	+ ⅜
Con Ed 1.40	21	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
Conde Nast ½ae	4	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
Consol Cigar ½ae	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consol Coppermines .20g	1	5½	5½	5½	
Consol Edison 1.60	36	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	3	104⅞	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Cons. Film Ind	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	3	18¾	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Consolaundries .35e	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	11	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾k	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	80	104½	104	104	
Cont Bak ¼ae	3	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¼ae	3	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .20e	4	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	44	43¾	44	
Cont Motors .15e	13	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Cont Oil Del .30e	6	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Cooper Bess ½ae	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Corn Steel ¼ae	1	25	25	25	+ ½
CopperweldSt .80	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
CorWrdSt pf2½ †	140	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	30	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
Corn Prod 2.60	8	54½	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	80	178	178	178	
Cornell-D E .20e	7	17⅛	17	17	
Coty Inc .15e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co¼ae	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	107½	107½	107½	
Crosley Corp ¼ae	3	17⅝	17½	17½	
Crown Cork&S ¼ae	2	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	10	99⅓	99⅓	99½	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	76	76	76	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf †	120	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	12	25¼	24½	25	+1
Cuneo Press 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅞
Curtis Publishing	27	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	98½	98½	98½	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¼ae	79	5⅛	5	5	
Curtiss-Wr A ¼ae	4	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Davega Strs 1½e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1g	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	12	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	21	27⅜	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Del Lack&West	16	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	5	19½	19¾	19¾	
Diam Match 1½g	4	30⅝	30½	30⅝	
Dist Corp-Sg h2.22	23	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅞
Dixie Cup ¼ae	3	16¼	16	16	— ½
Dixie C A 2½g †	200	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅜
Doehler Die C ⅜ae	1	37	37	37	+ ½
Dome Mines hl .60	4	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
Douglas Aire 5g	4	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3	3	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 2e	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12	12	12	— ¼
duPont de N 1¼ae	4	142¾	142½	142½	+1
duPont pf 4½g	1	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	—1⅛
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	50	118⅝	118½	118½	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	34	33⅝	34	+1
Eastern R M .10e	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	1	38½	38½	38½	
El&Mus Ind .08e	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¼ae	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	80	80	80	
El Storage Bat 2	1	40	40	40	+ ½
Emp Pub Service	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
EPS$5½pf5½ †	160	98½	98⅛	98½	
Eng P S $6pf6 †	20	100⅛	99¾	99¾	— ⅜
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Erie RR ct 1g	12	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Evans Prods 1.20e	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	8	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
Exchange Buff ¼ae	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Glidden Co .30e	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Glidden cvpf 2¼k	2	45	45	45	—3¼
Gobel Adolf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	30	98	98	98	
Goodrich(BF) ¼ae	16	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½ae	8	42	41¾	41⅞	+ ¼
Grt Hosiery ½pg	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Gt NorRy pf 2g	25	31¾	30¾	31½	+ ⅞
Gt West Sug 2	13	27	26¾	27	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	60	150	150	150	— ½
Green H L 2a	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½ge	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	90	139	139	139	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	25	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	8	51¼	50¾	51	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	8	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	16	16	16	
Hamil Watch .10e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	50	107½	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
HannaMASSpf5	†190	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Harb-Walker 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Hat Corp Am ½pg	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†120	105	105	105	
Hercules Motor 1	19	21⅛	21	21	
Hercules Pow ¼ae	5	75½	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
Hollander&Son¼ae	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Homestake Min	3	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
Houd-Hers B ¼ae	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
HouseholdF pf5 †	10	108½	108½	108½	
Houston L&P 3.60	1	63	63	63	— ¼
Houston Oil	24	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ½
Howe Sound 3	2	31½	31½	31½	
Hudson & Man	6	1½	1⅜	1½	
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	24½	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Illinois Central	16	14½	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Ill Central LL 4 †	50	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
Ill Central pf	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .60e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	3	37	37	37	
Inland Steel (1e)	2	74¼	74	74	— ¼
Ins Irat C Cop ¼ae	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	1	8	8	8	
Interch Cp pf 6 †	50	112	111½	111½	—1
Intercon Rubber 1g	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2a	6	69	67¾	68¾	+ ½
Int Harvester pf7†	1	172	172	172	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	19	26½	25¾	26	+ ¼
Int Paper	35	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	2	72¼	72⅛	72¼	+ ¼
Int Salt ½ae	1	43½	43½	43½	
Int Silver 3	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	37	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ½
Jewel Tea 1	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Johns-Manv ½ge	1	88	88	88	— ½
Jones & L Stl 1e	6	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pfB 5	1	72½	72½	72½	— ½
KarCPow pfB 6 †	10	121½	121½	121½	
Kan City South	2	10	9¾	9¾	
Kaufmn Dept pf 5 †	70	105¾	105¾	105¾	
KaufmannDpt .30e	4	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Keith-A-O pf 7 †	30	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½ae	27	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅜
Keyst S&W .30e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	35½	35¼	35½	
Kinney G R Co	4	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Kinney$5pf1½k †	10	59	59	59	— ¼
Krerge (SS) (1)	3	23¾	23½	23½	
Kroger Grocery 2	3	34¾	33½	33½	
Laclede Gas †	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Lambert Co 1½	3	26	26	26	
Lehigh C&N .90g	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¾ae	2	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR	4	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Lehr & Fink 1.40	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½g	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Lib-O-F Glass ½ae	4	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
LibAvMcN&L ½ae	14	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Life Savers 1e	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Liggett&Myers 3a	4	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Liggett&My pf7 †	60	178	177½	178	
Lima Locom ½ae	2	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¾
Lockheed Airc ½ae	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Lorw's Inc 2a	4	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅜
Lone Star Cem ⅜ae	4	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Long-B Lab .10k	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	1	30	30	30	+ ¾
Lorillard (P) ¼ae	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	20	162	161	162	+1
Louisv G&E A1½a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
MacAnd&Fpf 6 †	50	139	139	139	+5
Macy R H 2	6	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	
Magma Copper ¼ae	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	12	7	7	7	
Maracaibo0Ex.05g	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Marine Mid .08e	18	6½	6⅜	6½	
MarketStRy prpf †	110	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	
Martin GL 3g	4	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	2	6¼	6¼	6¼

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5¼
American Barge Line Co	10⅝	11⅝
American Hardware Co	27⅞	29⅛
American Manufacturing	38	41
American Manufac 5 pf	90	..
American Wringer Co	7⅞	8⅝
†Amoskeag Company	38⅛	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	76⅛	..
Appleton Company	32	35
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	3⅞
Arlington Mills	47	50⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27⅞	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	27⅛	31
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅝	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅛	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅞	18⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	20⅞	22⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34⅛	37½
Brown Co	1 2⅝	1 5⅝
Brown Co pf	25	27⅞
Campbell A B Co Inc	5½	6⅝
Central Railway Signal A	32½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33⅜	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅝	17
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34½	37½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	28⅛
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Draper Corporation	67½	70¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅞	16⅝
Eastern Corporation	8⅜	9⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅛	21
Exolon Co	9⅛	10⅜
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13⅝
Family Finance pf A	24⅛	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44⅛	47⅛
Fruit of the Loom	35⅛	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅜
General Machinery	19⅛	21⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅞	8⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	48	51
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84½	88⅛
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29½	32⅛
Great Northern Paper Co	31⅜	33⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅜	9¾
Heywood Wakefield Co	29	30½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10¾	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¼	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¼	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	28½	31¼
International Detroit	10⅛	11
Keith George E Co	55	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¼	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¼	7
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	104½	108½
Marathon Paper Mills	51¼	54½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¼	62½
Merck & Co	40¾	42⅜
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	46½	49¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	66¾	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅛	22⅝
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅛	8¾
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	70	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33⅜	36⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73⅜	77⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅜	30⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5¼
National Shirt Shops	13	14½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¾	65¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	33¾
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	87½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅛
Richardson Co	46¾	49¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¼	31¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	38¼	41¾
Submarine Signal Co	26⅜	29¼
Tampax Inc	6¼	7
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	16⅛	17½
U S Envelope Company	64¼	69¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	120½	125½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73¾	77½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25¼	27½
Warner & Swasey Co	8	9
Warren Bros Class B	31¾	34¾
Warren Bros Class C	8⅞	9½
West Point Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅛	11¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	21½	22¼
Bank of New York (4)	289	401
Bankers Trust (1.40)	49	51¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	93½	98½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	96¼	100¼
Chase National (1.40)	37¼	39¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47½	49¾
Commercial (1.60)	47¼	49¾
Continental Bank & Trust (1.80)	18¾	19⅞
Corn Exchange BK&T (1.20)	47⅜	49⅝
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National New Y (12)	1385	1425
Guaranty Trust (12)	309	317
Irving Trust (1.60)	14⅜	15⅞
Kings County (80)	1480	1480
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Tr (2)	47⅞	50⅝
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	50⅝	52⅞
National City (1)	35	37
New York Trust (3½)	91¾	95¼
Public (1½)	37¼	39¼
Title Guarantee&Trust	6⅛	6⅝
United States (60a)	1460	1505

(a) Also extra on extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	..
First National (2)	48½	51
Merchants National (12)	317	332
New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	126½	133½
State Street Trust (8)	274	..
United States Trust (50)	95	103⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	16¼	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	46¼	49¼
Continental Illinois (4)	93½	97½
First National Chicago (10)	223	228

Insurance Stock

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	124½	132½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49½	52
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31½	33¼
Agricultural (3a)	67½	71

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Texas Co. President

Col. Harry T. Klein

Elected president of the Texas Company, succeeding W. S. S. Rodgers, who has been named chairman of the board. Colonel Klein was formerly executive vice-president and general counsel. Mr. Rodgers will continue as chief executive officer.

	Bid	Asked
American Alliance (1a)	20⅝	22⅝
American Casualty	11	12¼
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅜
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅝
American Insurance Newark (½a)	14⅝	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¼	53¼
American Reserve	11¾	13¼
American Surety (2½)	55½	58
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅜
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	19?	20⅞
City of New York (½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1a)	43¾	45¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38⅞	41⅛
Federal (1.40)	46¼	49¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	54½	58½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	82	86
Firemen sNewark (1.40)	12⅝	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	46¼	49¼
Gibraltar Fire Marine (½e)	17¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44⅞
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9⅝
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26½	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60)	41	43
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (1.40)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	81½	84
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅝	8¾
Maryland Casualty	7⅞	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67½	71
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	5¾	6⅛
Merchants Fire Associat'n (1½a)	45¼	48¼
National Fire (2)	55¼	56¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7⅝
National Union (2a)	173	183
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25¾	27½
NewBrunswick (1¼a)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	11¾	12⅝
North River (1)	21⅝	23⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5½
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Co	13¼	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	78¼	82¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅞	15⅜
Provident-Washington (1a)	31⅜	33⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York	4⅜	6½
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Rey (F) Insurance (1.20)	22½	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	304	..
SeaboardSurety (1a)	45¾	48¼
Surity (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	115½	121
Standard Accident	58¾	62½
Travelers (16)	461	476
U S Fidelity & G (1a)	36	38
U S Fire (2)	45½	48¼
U S Guaranty (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅞	33⅜

a Also extra or extras. g Paid last year. e Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.27	3.57
Amerex Holding	23.62	25.50
American Business Shares	3.34	3.66
Axe Houghton Fund	13.29	14.29
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.43	105.66
Boston Fund	16.44	17.68
Broad Street Investing	26.79	28.96
Bullock Fund	14.45	15.84
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.33	29.39
Chemical Fund	9.20	9.96
Christiana Securities Co	2325.00	2425.00
Commonwealth Corp	9.21	..
Consolidated Investment Trs	36.50	39.50
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.28
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	20.61	22.13
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.17	13.07
Equitable Invest Corp	28.60	30.75
Equity Corp $3 pf	34¼	36½
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.74	19.11
Fund Investors Inc	20.69	22.89
General Capital	31.70	34.09
General Investors Trust	5.22	5.63
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.75	7.42
Railroad Shares	3.65	4.03
Steel Shares	3.94	4.34

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.42		S-1	....	25.25
B-2	31.08		S-2	....	11.46
B-3	21.66		S-3	....	9.93
B-4	10.76		S-4	....	4.42
K-1	18.28		K-2	....	20.58

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.00	...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	18.20	...
Manhattan Fund	8.83	9.71
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	20.42	21.96
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.03	10.78
Mutual Investment	10.13	11.07
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.34
New England Fund	11.86	12.78
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.00	20.88
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.37	14.38
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	12.25	13.62
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.10	3.40
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.66	90.46
Spencer Trask Fund	13.45	14.34
State Street Invest (new)	39.11	42.03
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.88	17.56

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.60	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	....
Diversified Tr C	3.50	....
Diversified Tr D	5.20	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.54	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.24	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.10	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	24.50	26.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	112½	117½
Liberty Aircraft	12⅜	13½
Piper Aircraft	7⅛	8
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8	9

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World Bank Plan Still Seen As Dreamland for Debtors

(First of two articles on international exchange.)

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new international stabilization plan explained by Secretary Morgenthau to interested Congressional Committees last week may have been the work of nine months of "technicians" in Washington and other capitals, but it is still in essence not much different from the Keynes and White bancor-unitas plans of a year ago. It differs from the earlier models only as a modern car differs from a Model T car of 25 years ago—new trim, new gadgets, but the same principle. The propose d $8,000,000,000 International Stabilization Fund is still, in the disguise of a fund, actually a potential wild-cat bank for debtors.

The principle is that member countries put in their subscriptions and then can borrow from the Fund (by selling their currencies to it) for presumably temporary needs to be presumably paid off shortly afterward. The idea, it seems, is to avoid the competitive currency depreciation of the 1930's which started with the collapse of the Creditanstalt in Vienna, then pulled the pins from under Berlin, London, Washington, and lastly Paris. The cheerful assumption seems to be that over something that might be euphemistically called "the long run," perhaps ten or fifteen years, nations generally pay up. This is the only assumptioh that gives the set-up sense, though history so far tells a rather different story.

Dreamland for Debtors

The use of the fancy words "expert" and "technician" in connection with the writing of the plan is rather misleading, since when banking matters get to global size, political considerations bulk large and techniques (other than political techniques) have been worked out to a nicety years ago by the foreign exchange traders of the world's financial capitals. The new draft is politically sounder but it still spells dreamland for debtors.

Subscriptions in gold may be as little as one tenth of a member country's gold holdings—which means they can be very little. The rest of a country's quota can be subscribed in the form of its currency, which internationally is of course only an I. O. U. Then an imaginary Ruritania can borrow from the Fund up to 200 per cent of its quota. Then it can withdraw, by giving notice in writing.

However, there are unlimited expansion joints in the job. The managers of the Fund, if they see fit, can waive the limits on borrowing, including the 200 per cent proviso. They can O. K. a change in a member's currency "if it is essential to the correction of a fundamental disequilibrium." And they can't "reject a requested change (in a member's currency value), necessary to restore equilibrium, because of the domestic social or political policies of the country applying for a change." (This is one of the so-called "technical" but actually political changes from last year's draft).

Whatever Happens, It's Legal

Thus the program seems to dissolve out on analysis into talk about talks about conversations. It guarantees that no matter what happens it will have been legal. It seems to say, "What can't be prevented will be accepted; the rules will be changed, if necessary, for losers, and if they get mad, they can get out of the game and no hard feelings, because we're all good fellows and anything goes provided it is 'technical.'" It's a little like the croquet game in Alice in Wonderland, in which the Queen wandered round shouting "Off with their heads!" and then the King came round later and said in a low voice, "You're all pardoned."

Joker in the set-up is the fact that it is palpably designed to prevent the competitive depreciation of currencies of the 1930's, whereas no such competitive depreciation is likely to recur. Thus the plan can turn out a great success. The competitive depreciation of the early 'thirties was an abandonment of the inhuman rigidities of the gold standard.

But the signs are that in the postwar period if there is competition it will be in appreciation by each country of its own currency. Already the argument of the British is, "The pound is worth more (not less) than $4.00," and of the Americans, "The dollar is worth more (not less) than five shillings.

Driving down one's own currency was at most a short-time and questionable practice; it enabled a country to sell more abroad but correspondingly limited its ability to buy abroad. In the postwar period as it now appears, everybody is going to want to buy.

The higher Ruritania can get its own currency of karashos or nichevos, the more it will be able to buy with them from other countries. The plan cuts out capital movements, and capital movements (short-term) were the paramount botheration in the 'thirties anyway.

Gold Cat Chases Gold Tail

There seems to be some idea that the plan follows the course of the Tripartite and the Sexpartite agreements and the operation of the American Stabilization Fund and the British Exchange Equalization Fund of the 'thirties. But the first two of these, the agreements, were little more than polite fronts for what was going on and would have gone on without them anyway—the heavy movement of gold to the United States. They lived on the U. S. Treasury's price of $35.00 an ounce for gold.

As for the Stabilization Fund, set up in grandiose fashion as a $2,000,000,000 pile of gold, no more than a tenth of it was ever even nominally used and of this only a fraction at a time, as a catalyst to change the title of gold from foreign to American, and the whole thing was on paper. The dummy "Fund" sold gold to the Treasury for paper, bought foreign gold with the paper, sold it to the Treasury for more paper, bought more incoming foreign gold, and so on.

And the British Exchange Equalization Fund was a similar over-dramatization of counting-house operations—a revolving door to let the gold out until the gold was all gone, after which the Fund faded, though probably it still exists somewhere as a name on a door in the grand new premises of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, the Bank of England.

(To be continued)

OPA Clamp on Oil Prices Blamed For Civilian 'Gas' Lack

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russell Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association, declared that OPA's insistence on holding down the price of crude oil is to blame for "a great and a growing" shortage of gasoline for civilians.

Mr. Brown, testifying for his organization of producers, recalled that OPA had turned down Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes' recommendations for a 35-cents-per-barrel increase.

In the increase were granted, Mr. Brown declared, the additional cost to passenger car operators would be "less than a cent per day," and 9 cents per week for the farm tractor operator. And he contended the drivers would get more gas than they do now, because of increased production under the spur of higher price.

"The price of crude oil has been held firmly since price control was first begun in 1941," Mr. Brown told the Senate Banking Committee in its hearings on legislation to continue price controls another year.

"The result today is a great and a growing deficiency of gasoline for the civilian consumer.

"It is our contention," he said, "that the consumer will gladly pay the additional cost in order to get gasoline. The OPA truly is saving the consumer a great deal of money on his petroleum bills—by keeping him from getting petroleum."

The OPA has held that the requested increase would be inflationary and would cost consumers more than half a billion dollars a year.

U. S. Foreign Trade Policy Held Danger To Wool Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said administration policies calling for "vastly increased foreign trade hold a real danger for the wool textile industry."

Speaking before the association's 79th annual meeting, Mr. Besse said "we have an uphill fight to protect our industry against competition from other countries" so long as present foreign trade ideas remain current.

"There will be a continuing search to find products which can be imported," he said. "There will be foreign countries who want to send us wool fabrics, who seek to be economically appeased by cuts in our tariff rates."

OPA, Other Agencies Reported Buying Private Digests of Own Regulations

NEW YORK (AP)—The OPA and other Federal agencies have purchased digests and analyses of their own regulations from a firm specializing in helping businessmen understand Government edicts, it was learned.

An editor of the Research Institute of America, who asked that his name be withheld, confirmed a report that the OPA had bought 8,000 copies of the institute's "price control analysis."

The analysis was drawn originally for 30,000 businessmen, he said. OPA officials saw it, decided it would be useful as a working manual or handbook, and distributed it to regional OPA offices.

He said the War Production Board had purchased a similar analysis on priorities.

Carroll Sexton, public relations director of the institute, said in a statement:

"No Government department or bureau has actually requested us to prepare any such analysis. Such analyses as this are prepared only for members in the regular course of our service.

"It simply happened in this case that the OPA found it interesting enough to review it.

'Many other Government agencies have done the same thing with other comparable analyses in their fields, including the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and others."

Studebaker's Quarter Net 35 Cents Share

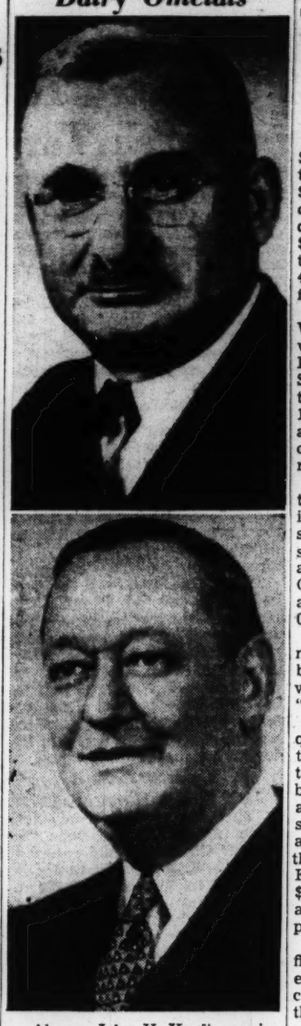
SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Studebaker Corporation announced that with its subsidiaries its consolidated net profit for the quarter ended March 31, 1944, totaled $818,548, after provision of $400,000 for postwar contingencies and after all charges.

This was equivalent to 35 cents a share and compares with net profit of $939,514, equal to 42 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1943.

The company's profits for 1943 and 1944 are subject to adjustment on account of renegotiation of government contracts.

Studebaker's net sales, including charges to the United States Government under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts, in the first three months of 1944 totaled $108,502,292, compared with $73,508,023 in the corresponding period last year.

Dairy Officials



Above: John H. Kraft, president of the Kraft Cheese Company, Chicago, and, below, E. E. Stewart, president of the Hydrox Corporation, Chicago, elected vice-presidents of the National Dairy Products Corporation. Mr. Kraft and Mr. Stewart will continue as heads of their respective companies, which are units of National Dairy.

Industrial Output Index of FRB Drops Two Points in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board's index of total industrial production dropped two points in March to 242 per cent of the 1936-39 average, the board announced.

It listed these factors in its monthly summary:

1. "Coal production declined 6 per cent in March from the exceptionally high rate in February due partly to the return to a six-day work week in anthracite mines and partly to a continuation of manpower shortages in both hard and soft coal mines."

2. Non-durable manufactures declined about one per cent, due largely to the continued drop in small arms ammunition production. However, manufactured food production was 11 per cent greater than in March, 1943.

3. Although the number of aircraft delivered reached the previously reported new high of 9,118 planes, and deliveries of merchant ships got back to about the level of a year ago, other machinery and transportation equipment industrials declined somewhat.

The Board said lumber output was maintained at the level of the first two months of the year, and that production in the first quarter of 1944 is indicated to be 3 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1943.

Steel's Net For Quarter $1.23 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. reported its profit for the quarter ended March 31 was $17,027,616, equal to $1.23 a share on common stock after preferred dividends. This compared with $13,389,673, or 81 cents a share, in the last quarter of 1943 and $15,406,597, or $1.04 a share, in the first quarter last year.

Commenting on the current War Labor Board hearings on wage increase demands of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Union, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the corporation, said granting of the requested 17 cents an hour increase would add $81,300,000 to the pay roll of the corporation's five steel-making subsidiaries.

Allowance of other demands of the workers but not those involving a guaranteed annual wage, severance pay, occupational classifications and those dealing with alleged wage inequalities would, Olds said, boost the corporation's annual pay roll by around $166,000,000.

He said that if the Government's stabiliization program broke down under the pressure of wage increase demands, the effects "would be disastrous."

Regarding the corporation's first quarter operations, Mr. Olds said that while gross income topped that of the same period in 1943 by $41,654,000, higher employment and other costs more than absorbed this increase in revenue and eliminated income subject to the excess profits tax. Estimated Federal taxes on income were $15,200,000 for the first quarter against $28,100,000 for the same period in 1943.

The corporation charged against first quarter income $6,000,000 as estimated additional costs applicable to this period arising out of the war. Last year $25,000,000 was set up as a reserve for this purpose.

Work stoppages at U. S. Steel properties in the first quarter caused a loss of 209,000 tons of steel, Mr. Olds asserted. This tonnage loss, he said, was about two-thirds of the total losses from work stoppage in 1943.

Directors of the corporation voted a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock payable June 10 to holders of record May 12. Dividends have been paid at this rate quarterly for several years. The usual $1.75 quarterly dividend on the preferred stock also was declared, payable May 20 to holders of record April 28.

2 P. C. Rise Shown In Cash Dividends For March Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 7 per cent rise in publicly reported cash dividends in March more than offset minor declines in January and February to continue the slight upward trend noted last year, the Commerce Department reported.

March dividends aggregated $354,900,000 compared with $330,800,000 in the same month a year ago, bringing the total for the first quarter of 1944 to $773,300,000, 2 per cent above the $756,000,000 figure for the corresponding period in 1943.

Most of the March gain a year ago, the department said, occurred in the manufacturing industry and was concentrated in the automobile subgroup due to a "substantial" increase in disbursement by one large company, not identified in the announcement.

Publishers to Test Light-Weight Paper

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new agreement for Canadian production of 30-pound newsprint was made to permit United States newspaper publishers to test the light-weight paper, Arthur R. Treanor, director of WPB's printing and publishing division, explained.

The two-month experiment, by agreement of the War Production Board and the Canadian Government, will start May 1, at which time the Canadian paper mills will start filling orders for 30-pound paper, Mr. Treanor said.

"However, all U. S. publishers' orders for 32-pound paper will be filled completely by Canadian mills," he added. "Provisions will be made so that each publisher will get his full quota tonnage (of the regular weight newsprint) if any reduction in Canadian production results."

Mr. Treanor also noted that users of 30-pound paper will get about 6⅔ per cent greater area of paper per pound than users of the regular 32-pound newsprint.

Sees Biggest Building Boom in History

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A prediction that "the biggest building boom in history" will follow the war was voiced today by Ralph K. Landreth, Lubbock, Texas, national president of the Association of Master Plumbers.

Mr. Landreth, in an address to the New York State Master Plumbers' executive board, said:

"When peace comes, there will be at least a million and a half new homes built every year for the first 10 years—just double the annual construction record reached previously.

"We will be able to put thousands of trained and partly trained plumbers now in military service to work immediately and we can pick up our apprentice training program where war forced us to drop it. There will be plenty of work, too, for the apprentices."

$7,500,000 Housing Issues Out May 10

NEW YORK (AP)—New issues of short term notes aggregating close to $7,500,000 will be offered on May 10 by various housing authority projects.

Denver, Colo., with $1,410,000 and Woonsocket, R. I., with $1,377,000 constitute the two largest items. Other sizable amounts include Sacramento, Calif., $1,119,000, Brownsville, Texas, $193,000, Lubbock, Texas, $495,000, Sacramento County, Calif., $505,000 and Upland, Calif., $376,000.

Gamewell Doubles Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Gamewell Co. has declared a dividend of $1 a common share, payable May 15 to stockholders of record May 5, compared with 50 cents paid Feb. 15.

Cudahy, Westvaco Issues Are Offered

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—A new issue of $14,000,000 first mortgage 3 per cent bonds of the Cudahy Packing Co. was offered today at $100 and interest by Halsey, Stuart & Co. and associates.

Priceeds from the bonds, due in 1964, will be used together with $3,500,000 realized from a private loan, to retire the company's outstanding debt.

F. Eberstadt & Co. headed another group offering 35,000 shares of $4.25 cumulative preferred stock of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. at $101.50 a share. Proceeds will be used for expansion and improvements.

Lead Shipments Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of refined lead in the United States reached 55,449 tons in March—highest in more than a year—compared with 51,367 in February and 49,431 in March, 1943, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. March production amounted to 55,324 tons, up 7,022 from February. Domestic sources accounted for 47,294 tons while foreign and secondary refined in this country totaled 8,030.

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Sports News

Young Brook Has Support Of Durocher

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Braves and Dodgers was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the darkness of the visiting dugout at Braves Field early yesterday afternoon, Leo Durocher called six-foot six-inch Howie Schultz "the best looking kid first baseman I have seen in a long time." Schultz is the towering rookie, plucked from the American Association near the close of last season, who is filling the shoes of the popular Dolph Camilli at Ebbets Field.

"Schultz is no wartime freak," the Brooklyn manager said, with emphasis. "That kid is one of the rising young ball players of the National League—a cinch standout during the next 10 or 15 years. He is going to be a real good hitter."

Three for Schultz

Schultz came into the conversation when it was suggested that there never was a time in the history of baseball when so many green, incapable and below-standard ball players were lurking in big league uniforms. Tall Howie had just left the dugout and Durocher, probably, thought that the statement had been leveled at him. Thus, Leo was quick to go to the boy's defense. And a little later Schultz made his manager look good.

The elongated first sacker played a prominent role in the first 1944 victory of the Dodgers over the Braves, 11-3, by driving across three runs with a pair of singles. Schultz inserted an important safety into the eight-run, ninth-inning rally which handed the locals their sixth setback in seven starts this damp and chilly spring.

Red Sox Win

The Hub's baseball faithful today was giving a long range cheer to the Red Sox, who are still in Washington. By taking the series opener at Griffith Stadium yesterday, 5-4, in 14 innings, Joe Cronin took over third place in the American League race. The club is hitting, paced by Bobby Doerr, Jim Tabor, Bob Johnson and Roy Partee. Doerr picked up three doubles yesterday, his third winning the game.

The disappointing showing of Emmett O'Neil was offset by Mike Ryba's grand relief hurling. Mike held the Senators hitless over the final five-inning stretch, for his first victory. O'Neil, on the other hand, gave up nine hits, eight bases on bails, a wild pitch and a balk in his nine innings of labor. The fellow either is trying too hard or he is not yet in shape.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Dodger series closes here tomorrow . . . Bob Chipman became the fifth southpaw to beat the Braves . . . But a solid hit in the right spot would have had him out of there early yesterday . . . Phil Masi clouted a long home run to center field . . . Tommy Holmes has hit in all seven Braves games . . . Having given up four hits and two walks in one inning of relief pitching, Woodend is about at the end of his stay with the Braves.

Javery Called

Al Javery, ace right-handed pitcher of the Boston Braves, who a year ago won 17 games in the National League, has been called for his pre-induction physical examination on Friday of this week.

Joe Cooper, defense man of the Chicago Blackhawks, went back to ice hockey after two years with the Canadian Army.

By a Staff Photographer

Leo Durocher, Left, and Staff Sergeant Vito Tamulis

Tamulis, South Boston boy who made good in the big leagues as a pitcher, and who currently is stationed at the Army's Drew Field, Tampa, Fla., with the rating of staff sergeant, yesterday paid a visit to his former boss and team mate, Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodgers. The Dodgers remain at Braves Field until tomorrow.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

What Big Leaguers Talk About

Heard behind big league scenes . . .

Freddy Fitzsimmons, manager of the Phillies:

"The hardest fielding play for a pitcher to make, in my opinion, is the line drive hit right back at him. When the ball comes off the bat, it is liable to sail or hop or do some other crazy thing, much like a knuckler.

"I've seen the drive coming at me and put my glove up where the ball should be, only to have it sail past my head into the outfield. Why, one day I was knocked down twice in seven minutes with line drives. One of them struck me on the Adam's apple.

"I never had any trouble getting off the mound and throwing out runners on balls hit slowly down the third base line, as a lot of pitchers seem to. If you set yourself squarely on both feet after delivering the ball, you shouldn't have any difficulty making plays on slow rollers."

* * *

Bob Quinn, president of the Braves:

"I think that George Sisler in 1922 was the greatest ball player I ever saw. Ty Cobb may have had a greater all-around, all-time record. But in '22 with the Browns, Sisler was the No. 1 man in my book.

"George could have done almost anything that year and done it well. In one game, with a runner on first base and the batter trying to sacrifice, I saw George fly in, pick up the bunt on the third baseman's side of the pitching mound and start a double play at second base. Sounds impossible, doesn't it? Well, I saw him do it.

"Another time the opposing team was trying to work the squeeze play on the Browns. All Sisler did was to anticipate the play, rush in for the bunt, get the ball in time to tag the hitter, and then dive for the plate to complete a double play on the runner coming in from third.

"That same year he stole more than 50 bases, batted a cool .420 to lead the American League and hit safely in 41 consecutive games for what was then a record. If George's career had not been cut short, I believe he would have surpassed many of Cobb's records."

Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers:

"This training, or trying to train, in the North is murder. You gain a little on one good day, then lose what you've gained when it either freezes or rains for the next week or 10 days.

"I don't know why in the world ball clubs don't train in the South. Everybody else goes down there. Why, I was in Florida for a couple of weeks this winter and you couldn't move. The place was mobbed. And 75 per cent of the people spent the afternoons at the horse tracks. Nobody seems to say anything about that."

* * *

Jim Turner, Yankee relief pitcher:

"My biggest thrill in baseball came in the 1942 World Series with the Cardinals. No, it wasn't my first series. I pitched for the Reds in 1940 against Detroit.

"But in the third game of that '42 series, the Cardinals had two men on base and nobody out in the ninth when Joe McCarthy called me in from the bull pen. The first thing I had to do was give an intentional pass, filling the bases.

"Big Walker Cooper was the next hitter I faced and he lifted a high fly to short left-center field. Terry Moore, who was on third base, didn't dare try to score. But when Enos Slaughter hit another fly to the same spot, Terry had to try to get in, and was thrown out at the plate by 10 feet.

"Ernie White shut us out that day, 3-0, but it took a great catch by Slaughter in the last of the ninth to save the game."

Jim Crowley Expected To Coach Tars

SAMPSON, N. Y., April 26 (AP)—Lieut. Commander James H. (Sleepy) Crowley, assigned as officer in charge of athletic programs at Sampson Naval Training Station, is expected to coach the Tars' football team this fall.

Crowley, left-halfback of Notre Dame's "Four Horsemen" and former Michigan State and Fordham coach, has just completed a tour of duty in the South Pacific theater.

Yankee Coach

The assignment followed shortly the announcement that Crowley had signed as postwar coach of the new Boston Yankees of the National Pro League.

In announcing Crowley's assignment yesterday, Sampson officials did not deny the possibility of his directing the 1944 Tars' eleven.

Should he take over the post, he would succeed Lieut. Commander Mal Stevens, former Yale and New York University coach, who last year led Sampson to a seven-won, two-lost record.

Accepting a Naval commission in 1942, Crowley was granted a leave of absence from Fordham, where, for nine years, he had turned out top-ranking teams.

Contract Expired

Jack Coffey, Fordham director of athletics, said in New York yesterday that it had been "assumed" Crowley would return to the Rams after the war, but added that his third contract with the Bronx school expired with last season and had not been renewed because of the war.

"We regret to lose him," Coffey said, "but he carries our very best wishes with him when he returns to coaching and starts on his new job in Boston."

Herb Kopf, former assistant at Columbia and head coach at Manhattan, will direct the Yankees pending "Sleepy Jim's" postwar arrival in Boston.

Three Eli Mermen Receive Trophies

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26 (AP)—Richard Lyon of Pasadena, Calif., captain of Yale's undefeated swimming team, and two of his teammates were announced today as the winners of three university swimming prizes.

Lyon, whose team won the National A. A. U. senior outdoor and the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships, received the William Leeming Jelliffe prize as the senior who had shown the greatest progress and development in swimming during his college career.

Thomas Burke of New York City was awarded the Henry MacLeish Memorial Swimming Trophy, given to a member of the squad who displays outstanding spirit, loyalty, endeavor, and sportsmanship.

The Yale College Class of 1914 Trophy, presented to the outstanding freshman, went to James Hassett of Clinton, Iowa.

Browns Lone Undefeated Outfit in Major Leagues

By the Associated Press

If those amazing St. Louis Browns trim the Cleveland Indians today, they will tie the modern American League record for win streaks at the opening of a season.

Luke Sewell's Browns have captured six in a row, only one short of the total compiled by the Yankees in reeling off seven straight starting with opening day in 1933.

The big league mark of 12 is still safe in the hands of the 1884 New York Giants, but the modern big league mark of nine held jointly by the 1918 Giants and the 1940 Brooklyn Dodgers is within reach. Way back in 1884, the St. Louis entry of the Union Association captured its first 20 starts, but this is not recognized by either circuit.

Cards Beaten

Both current National League streaks went by the boards yesterday when the Giants were knocked off by the Phillies in 12 innings, 4-3, and the St. Louis Cardinals were slaughtered by Cincinnati, 10-3. Only the Brownies, who had an open date in the schedule, remain to threaten the record books.

Mort Cooper of the Cards had trouble in his second straight start and was knocked off the hill before he could get anybody out in the first inning. While Mort was getting his bumps, Elmer Riddle threw a neat eight-hitter for Cincinnati and didn't yield a Card hit until the sixth.

Buster Adams and Charley Schanz, a rookie hurler from San Diego, were the culprits in the Phillies' exciting 12-inning 4-3 win over the Giants. Adams hit a two-run homer to tie in the sixth and bashed a double, scoring Schanz with the decisive tally.

Chipman Wins

Brooklyn and Boston battled away at a 3-3 clip for eight innings until the Dodgers cut loose with eight runs in the ninth to make it a lopsided 11-3 final. Lefty Bob Chipman went all the way to capture his second straight as Leo Durocher stuck with his announced plan of feeding the Braves southpaws.

Connie Mack's Athletics refused to be awed by Johnny Lindell's grand slam homer, the first in the major leagues this season, and overcame that four-run deficit to knock Ernie Bonham out of the box and win an 8-4 series opener on late rallies. Woody Wheaton dished out a single that stopped Bonham in the eighth and a double that flattened rookie Al Lyons in the ninth.

Marathon honors for the infant season went to the Boston Red Sox, who were persistent enough to down Washington, 5-4 in 14 innings. Bobby Doerr kept pecking away for three doubles, his last being the blow that started the winning spurt. Mike Ryba took the bows with Bobby for his hurling of five no-hit relief innings.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	6	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Boston	3	2	.600
New York	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	4	.333
Washington	1	3	.250
Chicago	1	3	.250
Cleveland	1	3	.250

Results April 25

Boston 5, Washington 4. (14 inns.)
Philadelphia 8, New York 4.
Detroit, Chicago, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	5	1	.833
New York	5	1	.833
Cincinnati	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Chicago	1	5	.167
Boston	1	6	.143
Pittsburgh	0	3	.000

Results April 25

Brooklyn 11, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 4, New York 3. (12 inns.)
Chicago, Pittsburgh, postponed.

Nick Campofreda, former Western Maryland football star, has a discharge from the Navy and has returned to wrestling.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
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(Continued from previous page)

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GOVERNESS, Christian Scientist, conscientious, excellent background, experience; children above one year; cultured home only; supervising motherless or business woman's household; own room essential. Write Box P-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

NURSE-companion (Christian Scientist), conscientious, reliable, experienced; for special and handicapped child or young lady needing guidance; also for lady needing special care. Write M. H. (Apt. 11-D), 270 Riverside Drive. N. Y. C. (25).

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, accustomed to handling large committees and meeting public, desires position in business where these qualities are needed. Write Box H-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

REFINED widow desires position as companion; has traveled extensively; willing to go anywhere. Tel. Lex. 0152, or write MRS. D. BRUSH, 352 Marrett Road, Lexington.

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Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
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AS ALWAYS:
SOLOS are ready for you and Summer with Costume Cues for Women and Misses!
Fur Storage Certified by American Institute of Refrigeration
SOLOS Eighth and Penn

For High School Girls We Suggest
POMEROY'S BE-TEEN SHOP
Third Floor — Sizes 10 to 16

Bread Is Basic . . . Start with
Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
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POTTED PLANTS
FRESH CUT FLOWERS
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"Always Busy"
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Screens — Tools
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Sweaters and Knitted Sportswear
for every member of the family. Most nationally known makes sold in this section at our shop exclusively.
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Shoes for Men, Women and Children
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WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

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CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
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RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.
158-160 S. George St., Opposite Post Office
York's Leading Furniture Store
Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Slip Covers, Upholstering

DANIELS
136 E. MARKET STREET
Fine Selection of Cottons and Silks for Summer at Attractive Prices
ALL SIZES AND COLORS

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Bronchial—*Brong'-ki-al* (o and i short, a clipped-short as in account).

Anatomists early take over medical terms of the old Greek schools associated with the name of Hippocrates and adapt them to English. In the seventeenth century we find a plural noun, "bronchia," signifying "the windpipe" and its constituent parts. In the next century we come upon the adjective "bronchial," which gets into common use and descends to modern times.

Dereliction — *Der'-e-lik'-shun* (first e short, second clipped-short as in silent, i short, u clipped-short as in circus).

The Oxford Dictionary notes that in modern use "dereliction" implies wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect. A near equivalent to "delinquency." Funk & Wagnalls gives "wilful omission."

Discernment—*Di-zurn'-ment* (i short, u as in urn, e clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may be begun with an *s* sound instead of *z*.

Modus operandi — *Mo'-dus* (o long, u clipped-short as in circus) *op'-e-ran'-di* (o short, e clipped-short as in silent, a short, i long).

Rereward (Isa. 58:8) — *Rer'-word* (e as in here, o as in orb).

Same as the noun "rearward," meaning "rear-guard." Young's Bible Translation revises "the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward" of Authorized to read, "The honor of Jehovah doth gather thee." This agrees with the historic Latin translation, and moreover it literally represents the original Hebrew. The context favors Authorized, as An American Translation grants, expressing Isa. 58:8 with "And the glory of the Lord shall be your rearguard."

Subtil (Gen. 3:1) — *Sub'-til* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, *sut'-l* (short u). The latter is always the correct pronunciation of "subtle." Another spelling for "subtil" is "subtile," and the same pronunciation holds.

Troches — *Tro'-kez* (o long, e quick-long as in event).

By Oxford definition, "a flat, round tablet or lozenge." Going as far back as the sixteenth century. An apothecary's name for a type of product of his mortar and pestle. A corruption or abbreviation of a word that remounts to Greek and to Galen, the physician of the second century A. D., writer of medical treatises.

Tubercles—*Tu'-ber-k'lz* (u long, e as in maker).

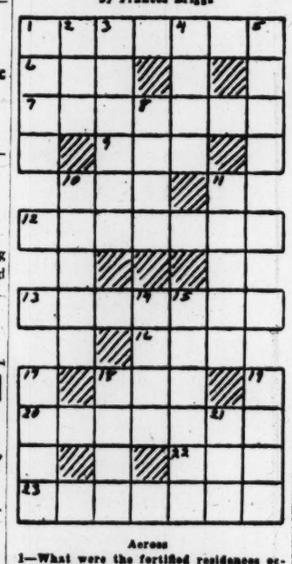
Latin *tuberculum*, "small swelling." A coinage of anatomists, convenient to denote a slight misshapening on the body of a creature. Another term like it is "nodule." Sixteenth century and down.

Blueberry State

Maine, the number one blueberry State, receives annually about $1,000,000 for its crop; most of the blueberry area is within 20 miles of the coast.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What were the fortified residences occupied by nobility of Middle Ages?
6—"Quiet" is an antonym of what?
7—What British poet was called "the Stirist"?
9—What fish has an elongate piscine body?
10—What electrical unit was named after a German electrician?
12—What character in "Faerie Queene" weds Britomartis?
13—One engaged in perambulation would probably be doing what?
16—Who composed the song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly"?
18—Devoured.
20—Who is author of "Rabble in Arms"?
22—What is smaller of two main islands of British Isles (abbr.)?
23—St. Vincent is middle name of what American poet (poss.)?

Down

1—A prehistoric inhabitant of Europe dwelt in what?
2—What is name of a city of Oklahoma?
3—What is the past tense of "seek"?
4—Who is a comic commentator of newsreels?
5—Ancient Greeks wore, rode, or sang a scolion—which?
8—An amusement or diversion is what?
10—Mandel played what musical instrument?
11—If you emulated Camille Pissarro, would you paint, write, or fight?
14—Who is Squire Hardcastle's daughter in "She Stoops to Conquer"?
15—What is the Greek name for Spain?
17—What musical instrument is beaten with a pair of sticks in playing?
19—Who was Cain's brother?
20—Explore.
21—Attempt.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"Pa, come to supper! Jane, come to breakfast! Ed and Nellie, come to lunch!"

Today's Quotation

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase even now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

—ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH

In Lighter Vein

Speedy Courtship

A pleasant story is told of the courtship of Sir Wilfred Grenfell. He first met his wife on a voyage across the Atlantic, and, being a man of impulse and decision, asked her to marry him.

"But we're hardly acquainted," she demurred. "Why, you don't even know my name."

"But that doesn't matter," he said. "What interests me is what your name is going to be."—Exchange.

These Navy Men

Sailor (at U. S. O. dance): "Tell me all about yourself—your struggles, your dreams, your telephone number."—Telephone Topics.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Water Can Be Used to Start a Fire?

Water is almost universally thought of as a primary fire extinguisher. However, under certain special conditions, water also can start a fire.

Most of us have used a burning glass or have seen one used. A burning glass is merely a lens of magnifying glass ground in such a way that it brings to a sharp focus the rays of light which pass through it.

When used in bright sunlight it can concentrate all the rays that fall on its surface (say three inches in diameter) onto a tiny area not much bigger than a pinhead. This concentration of rays results in a corresponding concentration of heat, and when the sunlight falling on the burning glass is focused on dry paper, dry shavings, or other readily combustible material, the heat will soon cause the substance first to char, then to smoke, and finally to burst into flame.

Water has two properties in common with glass, and these properties make it possible for water to start a fire. Clean water is transparent, like glass. Also, like glass, water bends rays of light that pass through it at an angle. This bending of light rays by water is familiarly seen in the fact that a stick or a pencil, thrust into water at an angle, seems to bend where it enters the water's surface.

Since water lets light pass through and bends it as it passes, if water is placed in a clear glass container of the proper shape, it can act like a burning glass—it can concentrate rays of sunlight to such an extent that their focused heat can cause combustible material to burst into flame. Water in a goldfish bowl might produce such an effect.

Clear ice, like water, transmits and bends light. It is, therefore, conceivable that a flier stranded in the Arctic without matches might carve a large rude lens or burning glass from clear transparent ice and use it to focus the sun's rays into a spot hot enough to start a fire.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Thanks, Buddy!

Union Jack (Western Italy Edition), a British Army publication, runs a column listing the best acts of friendship that servicemen have experienced. This particular story, from DVR. A. E. Fuller, tells of a friend who spent three days looking for him during the North African campaign.

In that chase after Jerry across the desert I was unlucky enough to have a faulty truck which left me miles behind the column. I was given a compass bearing and told to follow as far as possible. If the truck broke down, assistance would be sent.

The truck broke down—and all I knew was that I was somewhere south of Benghazi. Things were pretty uncertain, and I decided to ration myself to a couple of pints of water a day. The first and second days passed away with no signs of a living thing. On the third day I rigged up a distress signal.

The rescue happened on the fourth day about lunch time, when in the distance I heard the chug-chug of a jeep, and presently it entered the wadi with a friend of mine at the wheel.

After a lot of back-slapping, I asked why he particularly had come out to find me.

"I'd an hour or two to spare," he said. "I thought I'd come out for the run."

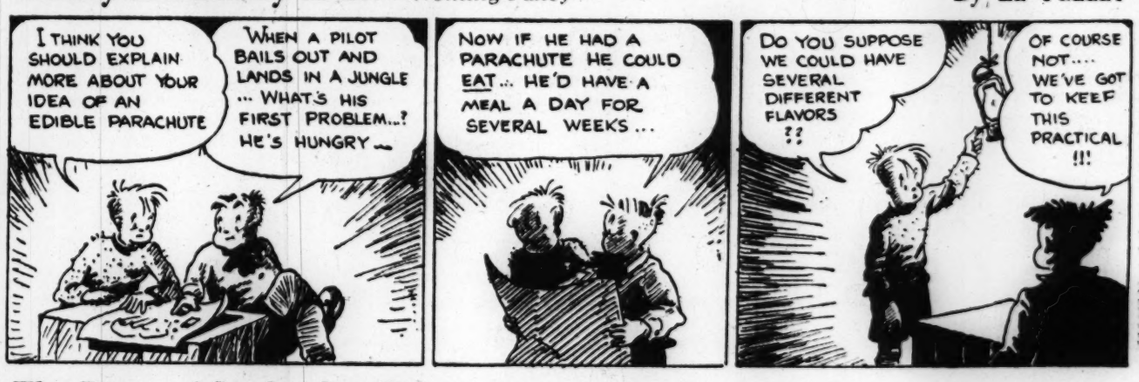
Back in the column I found my pal had been searching for me for three days! A good turn indeed, and a good friend.

Cosmetics Defined

Cosmetics now have a government definition: "All products intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering appearance."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nothing Fancy*

By LE PELLEY


I THINK YOU SHOULD EXPLAIN MORE ABOUT YOUR IDEA OF AN EDIBLE PARACHUTE
WHEN A PILOT BAILS OUT AND LANDS IN A JUNGLE ... WHAT'S HIS FIRST PROBLEM..? HE'S HUNGRY—
NOW IF HE HAD A PARACHUTE HE COULD EAT... HE'D HAVE A MEAL A DAY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS...
DO YOU SUPPOSE WE COULD HAVE SEVERAL DIFFERENT FLAVORS ??
OF COURSE NOT.... WE'VE GOT TO KEEP THIS PRACTICAL !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Doubtful But Willing to Try*

By RODGERS

"What are the Pet Show prizes to be?" Billy asked me today-
"Oh, the usual things," I said. "You know—blue ribbons and maybe a silver cup."
"Huh! Not much nourishment in either of those!" Billy complained-
"But, shucks, I'm willing to try anything once!"

The Adventures of Waddles —"*A Rose by Any Other Name*—"

By THE HAGERS

Today, Miss Jayne was jubilant, And called me in to see her plant.
"Look, Waddles, isn't it a sight! It grew at least a foot last night.
Because he's charming, I propose To call my plant—the Captain's Rose."
Said Bill, "Mate, judging by its scent, That is a doubtful compliment."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Escape From Isolation

Governor Bricker, climaxing a national speaking tour with an address to the Ohio Society in New York, has also climaxed his progress out of the extreme isolationist corner where some Republicans elements had tried to pen him. His views as now stated are unlikely to win him the nomination, but they have distinct importance as indicating how much trouble the America Firsters are going to have in finding a candidate to carry the banner of narrow nationalism.

The Ohio Governor took a step clear out of the isolationist camp when he said that the United States is in the war "because we had become of such great importance in world affairs, economically and politically, that we could not escape involvement." He thus rejected the theory built up by too many Americans of both parties that America is in the war because the Roosevelt Administration "meddled" in world affairs, trying to pull somebody's "chestnuts out of the fire."

Right there is one of the sharpest tests of an understanding of America's problem in foreign policy. If the people and their leaders see clearly why war came, they will begin to see how to keep it from coming again.

It is encouraging also to have Governor Bricker say that "we all know . . . that trade barriers contribute mightily to war," although he did not hint that he knew his party has a record for raising high tariffs higher and that the bulk of Republicans in Congress steadily vote against the Hull trade agreements program. And he was unfortunately and inaccurately partisan in trying to place the blame for unpreparedness on the Democrats.

Indeed, there is need for more evidence that Governor Bricker would follow through on his recognition that Americans "must assume our responsibilities realistically" in keeping the peace. For, by other statements made in the last two weeks, he still believes no commitments need be made and that about all America should do is to keep armed to the hilt and work with Russia, Britain and China to re-establish order. His emphasis still is on a "sovereignty" which theoretically he recognizes does not exist.

Let Patton Fight

If General Patton had deliberately tried, he could hardly have produced in small compass a bigger batch of propaganda for the Nazis, the Japanese and the Chicago Tribune than he did in his speech opening a club for American soldiers in England.

But others will hardly accept as settled Government policy the thoughtless bombast which came out the first time the General has had a chance to blow off since the unhappy soldier-slapping incident last July. United Nations efforts to win the war and organize the peace will not be thrown askew by any assertion that Britain and America are destined to "rule the world."

If the Sioux tribe were asked to provide an Indian name for the General, they would doubtless come up with something like "Chief Foot-in-Mouth." General Patton fights well; his superiors should keep him at it.

Vegetable Marrow Tart

One sympathizes with the British who puzzled over the American Army's order for a few gross of hot-water bottles (of which they had never heard), but still more with the astonished Americans who received a shipment of thermos bottles. "Oh," said the Britishers, when the matter was explained and illustrated, "you mean stomach warmers."

Despite Bernard Shaw's quip about Americans and British being separated by a common language, we believe it's bringing them nearer together. Think of the education each group is getting. And what fun the Yanks will have when they come home—talking about taking the tram or the underground (when they mean streetcar or subway) home to their flat (when they mean apartment); asking the shopkeeper for a pair of braces (suspenders), or a singlet (undershirt); calling a cop a bobby, and asking for the nearest pillar box when they want to mail a letter; sending the waitress for a jug of treacle to pour on their griddle cakes, or utterly confusing her by requesting vegetable marrow tart when all they want is squash pie—and all the rest from A to Zed.

From all reports, T. Atkins and his family are using new words, too. Our guess is that the language will be mutually enriched.

"Common" Heroes

So much emphasis has been placed on the assertion that this war is being fought *for* the "common man," we are apt to overlook the fact that it is being fought *by* the common man for all men. Honor headlines in American newspapers this week were shared by a sharecropper, a Creek Indian, and the son of a blacksmith, all recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Johnnie Hutchins, the Texas sharecropper, while mortally wounded by a bomb explosion, steered his ship to safety out of the path of a torpedo. Second Lieut. Ernest Childers, the American-Indian mechanic, though suffering a fractured instep, moved up the Salerno hillside, and in his own apologetic words: "There were three machine-gun nests on that hill, but I only got to take care of two of them." "Commando Kelly," the blacksmith's son from Pittsburgh's "Dutchtown" section, is credited, among other feats, with accounting for 40 enemy soldiers.

If these be "common" men, may we have more of them! And may our postwar planners remember the debt that we owe them and their counterparts on every battlefield. Charity cannot pay that debt. Justice and opportunity can.

WLB Contradictions

It is to be hoped the American people will be spared in the matter of civilian production the sort of "Off again, on again" treatment they have endured in the conflicting reports about Selective Service, but the start is not very auspicious.

Not long ago the War Production Board promised that as military demands eased and as materials and manpower became available, certain essential civilian production could be resumed or augmented. One of the very first programs announced concerned the manufacture of 2,000,000 electric flatirons, a project that seems to meet requirements of essentiality.

But before that news was hardly dry on the page, the report emerged from Washington that the flatiron project had been put through the screens in regional WLB offices and had been cut to a mere 200,000 irons. Civilian production, said the WLB, is to be frozen at levels obtaining during the first quarter of the year.

But now comes the news that the WLB is abandoning the freeze idea and that more civilian production can shortly be expected. Certainly, no one wishes to expand civilian production at this time if it means hampering war production, but the gap between 200,000 irons and 2,000,000 irons is wide enough to suggest that the WLB hasn't yet measured very carefully either the civilian need or the probable potential manufacturing capacity that can be diverted. The WLB might usefully think twice before speaking even once.

Toward Stabilization

Highly welcome is the news that experts of thirty nations have reached tentative agreement on a plan for a world currency stabilization fund. Yet thoughtful readers will find two facts curbing their enthusiasm: (1) There is a long road still to travel before the $8,000,000,000 fund is set up, and (2) even such a princely sum cannot guarantee stable currency.

The plan is a compromise between the British (Keynes) plan for an international currency pool, with each nation's share determined largely by the amount of its trade, and the American (White) plan for fixing quotas according to each nation's gold stocks. It leans toward the American idea in that the international currency to be established would be backed by actual gold or exchange, and the quotas would be fixed partly according to gold, partly according to trade, in such a way that the United States would not be outvoted in the control board by Britain. But apparently more compromises will be required.

A huge fund of this kind will serve chiefly as a means by which strong currencies can support the weak. One object is to prevent the competitive currency depreciation in which so many countries indulged before the war. Changes in the value of currencies operate much like tariffs to impede the free flow of trade. But for the ending of such economic warfare the real requirement is a desire for economic peace and a better understanding that trade by its very nature is advantageous, since it is the process of giving up something less desired for something more desired.

A stabilization fund cannot create the purpose to co-operate. It can furnish useful machinery for co-operation.

He Always Did Like to Leapfrog

Do We Need an American Breadline?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How often, over the past four years, has it been shouted to the heavens that we are fighting to protect and preserve the self-respect, the personality and the dignity of the individual. And now, as given contradiction to all such preachments, we are proposing to establish an American breadline for, if the figures of the War Food Administration are correct, some 18,000,000 of our citizens. They are to be invited to travel a road paved with grocery relief tickets. Can one think of a more disgraceful regimentation of people, a more deplorable division of Americans into distinct classes? By it we practically invite some 20 per cent of our population to register at least as part paupers. It differs little from the relief program now being followed in devastated countries of Europe, except that we offer to our people cake instead of bread.

The proposed program might be more excusable were it not for the fact that it has been tried, condemned and discarded more than once over the past few years. And why condemned and discarded? Because it created bitterness, anger and resentment in the hearts and minds of a large part of the country's citizenship, because it proved very expensive to administer, and because it was full of possibilities of connivance between a certain number of food dealers, investigators and recipients. The proposed program would invite the return of all these evils.

The W. F. A. says the program could be administered through existing State and local agencies. I am afraid that is lightly said. Practically all such agencies are at present short-handed and only with difficulty are they keeping up with work already theirs. Again, says the W. F. A., any family of four with an income of less than $2,350 would be eligible for the relief proposed. Incomes, particularly now, go up and down from month to month. The administration of such a program would require an army of investigators and checkers almost equal to the number of applicants.

I am not ignorant either of the good or the evil of this grocery ticket relief business as tried over the past five years. I have known the benches on which people sat for hours waiting for the tickets that would give to them whatever surplus of grapefruit, cabbages, potatoes, eggs, etc., that happened to be available on this or that day. Through the cruel years of 1930-34 down to the present time I have had daily opportunity to know the ups and downs of life of those who will be largely represented in the group for whose help this relief program is proposed.

I would remind the members of Congress as they play politics with the food subsidy issue that in this group of 18,000,000 citizens are a great many who have responded to the limit to bond buying appeals, who have volunteered on this or that home service front, yes, and whose sons are now fighting in air, on sea, and on the land fox-hole battle fronts. Surely they deserve from their government something better than a road paved with grocery relief tickets.

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS
Formerly Director of the Emergency Work & Relief Bureau of New York City.

Universal Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Cordell Hull said of the Atlantic Charter, "It is not a code of law from which detailed answers to every question can be distilled. It points the direction in which solutions are to be sought; it does not give solutions."

The multiplication table is not all there is to mathematics, but it is an absolutely true partial statement of a law underlying the science of numbers. The truth of the multiplication table was not invented but discovered. To fail to apply mathematical law in our calculations incurs its sanction in the failure to find right solutions of numerical problems. It may well mean the collapse of a bridge or the failure of a dam—and disaster.

It is becoming more and more evident that the metaphysical law which underlies man's thinking, and thus his right behavior and relationships with his fellow man, must be universally obeyed if there is to be lasting peace and harmony. It is evident that war is the result of lawlessness, and will cease in proportion as natural law is discerned and obeyed in all the motives and acts of men and nations. The wrong motives of individuals have far too often been allowed to influence the policies of nations, and incur the sanction of immutable law.

Collaboration is needed that nations may discern natural law, and become convinced of the necessity of obeying it. For the common good, codes are needed which accord with sound principles, and extend the effectiveness of law, order, and justice. The statement of law is one thing; the understanding and practice of it is another. Natural law is stated in the Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule, the Sermon on the Mount. It is fulfilled only by love for God and man.

Mere collaboration among nations is insufficient to promote the general welfare, as has been proved by the Axis partnership. Statements of the only basis upon which the general welfare may be achieved serve to show every man and every nation just where they stand with respect to the efforts toward a better world and universal justice. When justice is assured under law in all countries, the forms of government for dispensing it, and the precise locations of jurisdictional boundaries will matter less than that justice is obtainable on both sides of borders.

The basic quality of the Atlantic Charter may be judged by its alignment with the natural law of love which it strives to implement.

E. S. J. P.
Havana, Cuba

Chicago's Public Parks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am indeed grateful for The Christian Science Monitor's clarifying article, "Private Use of Public Parks Gets Into Chicago Headlines." The purpose of the Back of the Yards Council has been very laudable and our children have benefited by its generosity. As a Park activity as well as a Council project, we have taken part in a Memorial Day program in which mothers of different nationalities who had sons in the service contributed to the program, and on the same program, priests of the Roman Catholic faith as well as a Minister of the Lutheran Church offered prayers and speeches. The Director of the Park, who was also the Secretary of the Council, gave ready assent to the statement that the program proved that the things which united us were greater than the barriers that would separate.

However, we have seen that the activities of the Park under a duplicated personnel of Park Director and Council Secretary, were being crowded out to a large degree by the Council's lunch project. It would seem at the present time that the lunch project was not essential.

There is much else that can be done by a Council for these children of this community. There is and has been much art and music talent expressed by these children of foreign parentage which scholarships offered by such an organization as the Council could encourage with much fruitage to glorify the purpose and activity of a truly philanthropical organization.

Again it is proven that The Christian Science Monitor in bringing true news eliminates the element of time whether it be days or weeks, and that true facts about a question make it first news in the enlightenment of public opinion.

Chicago — ALICE GIDEON WHITMIRE

Are Doormen Essential?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The poet, Alexander Petöfi, said in one of his revolutionary poems, "I do not bow before others—and do not expect others to bow before me."

Today there is a cry everywhere, of labor shortage, and while many women are required to do work befitting men, there are many men who do nothing else but open doors to others. This can be overlooked in hotels, but what about in apartment houses? Can't people take the trouble to open the doors for themselves?

E. M. V. S.
New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

What Is Religious Freedom?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

What is religious freedom?

Several times recently, the Supreme Court of the United States has been called on to decide this question. Each time the Justices have been sharply divided.

The confusion reached a climax this week when Justice Robert H. Jackson, dissenting from the decision in the "I Am" case, exploded: "I would dismiss the indictment and have done with this business of judicially examining other people's faiths."

In an outspoken dissent from the Court's 5-to-4 action, sending the "I Am" mail-fraud case back to the Circuit Court of Appeals on a technicality, without a clear-cut decision, Mr. Justice Jackson advocated dismissal of the indictment, declaring:

"The wrong of these things, as I see it, is not in the money the victims part with half so much as in the mental and spiritual poison they get. But that is precisely the thing the Constitution put beyond the reach of the prosecutor, for the price of freedom of religion or of speech or of the press is that we must put up with, and even pay for, a good deal of rubbish."

What the Supreme Court of the United States decides is religious freedom to be protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution is especially important these days when the Protestant churches of the United States are appealing to the State Department to see that religious freedom for all nations is written into all treaties "for further world order."

The case before the Supreme Court this week involved charges that the Ballards, leaders of the "I Am" movement, had defrauded their followers through use of the mails. Two of the Ballards, Edna and Donald, have claimed that by reason of alleged high spiritual attainments they had been selected as divine messengers to receive the words of "Ascended Masters," including Guy W. Ballard, alias "Saint Germain."

Without upholding any of these claims, which they admitted "might seem incredible, if not preposterous" to most people, the majority of the Court commended the District Court for withholding from the jury all questions concerning the truth or falsity of the religious beliefs or doctrines of the Ballards. The Court of Appeals will now have to decide whether it can determine that fraud was involved without going into the merit of what the Ballards were selling.

When Mr. Justice Jackson figuratively threw up his hands this week and advised the Court to stop "judicially examining" religious faiths, he seemed to be saying that it is impossible to delineate between religious and secular activities, as he urged doing back in January when the Court decided that the guardian of 9-year-old Betty Simmons, "ordained minister" of the Jehovah's Witnesses, was breaking a Massachusetts child-labor law in letting her offer the "Watchtower" for sale on a Brockton street at night.

The basic difference between the Court members, Mr. Justice Jackson said then, "seems to be as to the method of establishing limitation which of necessity bounds religious freedom." He added, "I think the limits begin to operate whenever activities begin to affect or collide with liberties of others or of the public."

In the "I Am" case, he seems to have concluded that it is impossible to draw this line since "there appear to be persons—let us hope not many—who find refreshment and courage in the teachings of the 'I Am' cult. If the members of the sect get comfort from the celestial guidance of their 'Saint Germain,' however doubtful it seems to me, it is hard to say that they do not get what they pay for," he declared.

That the Court appears to be floundering somewhat on the interpretation of religious freedom is not unnatural, when there seem to be so many yardsticks in use in the world today to determine just what things are "Caesar's."

Despite the great variety of opinion being expressed, it is significant that in all these decisions there has been no difference of view as to the importance of freedom of religion in a world where oppression looms large. The way of the dissenter has always been hard, even in the early days of the American Colonies, but when man-made institutions seem to oppress, true religion affords an inner or higher source of pardon or reward. And the "rubbish," as Mr. Justice Jackson called it, will fall of its own weight.

The Responsibilities of a Free Press

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Extracts From a Speech Before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington

Freedom of the press is never going to be impaired in the United States for very long unless American newspapers and newspapermen let it happen here. Upon what we do depends what happens to us. The more effectively we function as newspapers, the less we have to worry about.

We are not today functioning as newspapers nearly effectively enough. Our basic lack, to my way of thinking, is editorial enterprise. We are too soft. It is not that we are over-influenced by advertisers, or, as so many say, that newspapers are large corporate undertakings. That is as may be. We just don't plan and carry out fact-finding enterprises with enough imagination, persistence, and courage.

Perhaps the facts of our modern world have become too complicated. Certainly, there is nothing simple about facts today, nor anything easy about discovering the real truth. The facts are often hidden and involved, and the truth is rarely capable of being compressed into a banner line of 72-point type. But we can and must try harder.

There are, of course, enormous obstacles in the way of fact-finding today. There are still more obstacles in the way of printing the facts once you have found them. These obstacles are the chief threat to the freedom of the press.

It is imperative that we do our part to preserve freedom. The best definition of freedom that I know is "self-government." That goes equally well as a definition of freedom of the press.

I do not ignore the persistent efforts to fetter the press which have come from organized groups and influences, both political and economic. I do not ignore the attacks on newspapers from public officials. I do not disregard the proposed legislation, the executive orders, the court actions which have threatened us. I am not blind to the vast and deadening system of press agentry that has proliferated in government and in industry, often blocking or seducing our rights of free inquiry. I am aware of the threat to editorial independence which comes from organized labor within our own industry, through the closed shop, and the support this drive is having from present officeholders. I am aware, too, of the controls over international communications which impede the flow of facts between nations, and of the difficulties caused by shortages of newsprint.

All these dangers are grave; some of them might seem to be deadly. And yet none of them can prevail unless we let them do so. Distinguished counsel arguing in the Supreme Court or before the National Labor Relations Board will not remove these dangers. You will remove these dangers. You and I will remove them. We will remove them by going home and turning out better newspapers.

Let all these things happen, if they have to happen. Let them all happen, and it will not destroy the freedom of the press. The freedom of the press is an idea, and it cannot be destroyed by court decree or by secret police or by conquering armies. They haven't destroyed the freedom of the press in Poland. There are over 100 free newspapers published in Poland today. Where do they get their newsprint? Where do they get their news? They fight for it, and they die for it. And the same thing is happening in every other conquered country in the world, and in every sufficiently desperate minority.

The dangers to our freedom will undoubtedly mount in the years of stress and strain which are likely to follow the war. These dangers will threaten in precisely the degree that our democracy—our political and economic self-government—functions well or ill. Our job of bringing to light the facts will enable the American people better to tackle the staggering tasks that confront them. With the aid of this constant stream of fact—of news—our people will have first to do all that is needful in supporting the winning of the war. Then will come the equally grave tasks of attaining internal stability, within as stable and war-free a world as we can help to make it. Few nations have ever faced graver responsibilities than we now face in our own selfish interest alone. No nation has had better basic equipment with which to face so great a task. For no nation has had better newspapers.

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